

The Cotton Gin and Oil

PRESS

A PROMOTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE VOICE

JANUARY 14, 1956

57th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





CONTROL RATE OF TELESCOPE FLOW FROM THE GIN FLOOR

No matter how green the man on the wagon, Lummus has cured the problem of slugging or choking with

LUMMUS AUTOMATIC SUCTION CONTROL

The ginner himself, from the gin floor, now can control the rate of flow; set it to his choice; and have it automatically maintained at the rate he has chosen. Lummus Automatic Suction Control is all mechanical and fool proof — can be installed where there is no electric power. Write for full information.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Established 1869

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA • DALLAS • FRESNO • MEMPHIS

NOW!

PUSH BUTTON CONTROLS

Available For Operating Many Elements In
CONTINENTAL GIN PLANTS



Automatic Gin
Breast Control

So widespread and enthusiastic was the reception given Continental's revolutionary Automatic Gin Breast Control System, that we have made "push button" controls available for operating other elements of our world-famous gin plants.

Now ready for use with Continental gin equipment or as supplemental adjuncts to our new equipment are these additional automatic controls designed to:

1. Control by-pass valves. 2. Operate change-bale valves.
3. Control "Y" valves in suction lines. 4. Start and stop trammers. 5. Control Outfit Feed.

These controls save many steps, and many hours' time. Their cost is relatively small. Write our nearest sales office for complete particulars.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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DALLAS

MEMPHIS

The Case of The *Violent Veep*



WHAT ON EARTH IS BOTHERING THE BOSS THIS MORNING?

HE'S JUST DISCOVERED THAT CONTAMINATED SOLVENTS ARE THE REASON FOR OUR PRODUCTION COSTS BEING OUT OF LINE!

POOR BOB!

BOB, I COULDN'T HELP OVERHEARING, BUT THE OTHER COMPANY I WORKED FOR HAD THE SAME PROBLEM.

HERE'S A TIP...

H-M-M!

ONE MONTH LATER...

BOB, YOU SURE WHIPPED THAT SOLVENT CONTAMINATION PROBLEM IN A HURRY! BUT HOW DID YOU DO IT?

WELL, BOSS, ALL I DID WAS...

...SWITCH TO SKELLYSOLVE. IT'S NOT ONLY CONTINUALLY TESTED FOR QUALITY DURING PRODUCTION...

BUT SKELLYSOLVE IS ALSO SHIPPED IN SPECIAL TANK CARS TO ELIMINATE CHANCE OF CONTAMINATION.

AND THAT'S NOT ALL!

SKELLYSOLVE'S TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW IS TOPS—AND BACKED BY 25 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE! AND WHAT'S MORE...

WE'VE NEVER HAD BETTER DELIVERY SERVICE THAN WE GET FROM THE SKELLY PEOPLE!

FINE WORK BOB!

GOOD DINNER BOB. THANKS A LOT!

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Skellysolve

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Industrial Division

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SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -25°F.

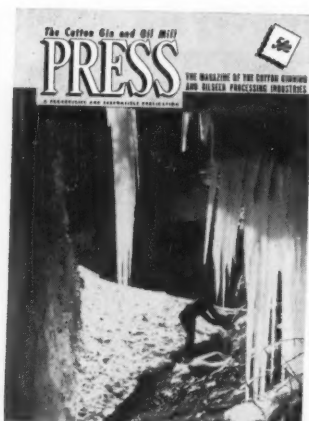
SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed, soybean meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-L. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

Ask about our new
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★ ON OUR COVER:

Strict middling icicles of extra long staple resemble a stalactite formation hanging downward from a jutting rock as photographed for our cover along U.S. Highway 221, near Grandfather Mountain in Western North Carolina. Like patriarchs of the icy months, their opalescent beauty puts sparkle and zest into the wintry season.

Photograph by Frank J. Miller

VOL. 57

JAN. 14, 1956

No. 1

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginnings' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnings' Association
Arizona Ginnings' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnings' Association
California Cotton Ginnings' Association
The Carolinas Ginnings' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginnings' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginnings' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginnings' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginnings' Association
Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

WALTER B. MOORE
Editor

ROXANNA WARD
Editorial Assistant

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
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FRED BAILEY
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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

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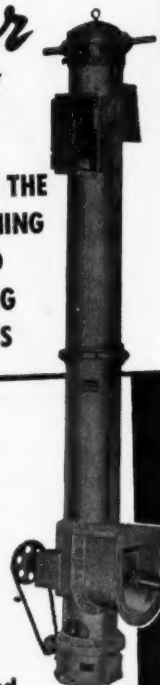
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THE VERTICAL HELICOID SCREW ELEVATOR

NINE BASIC TYPES

For Every Need



Such a marked preference for Rotor Life is natural. Replacing bucket elevators and other mechanical elevating units. Precision engineered to meet your needs and requirements in the elevating of any free flowing bulk material, the Rotor Lift will give you uninterrupted production and a continuous reduction in operating cost. Rotor Lift is available in nine distinct types and four diameter sizes. When processors in the cotton ginning and oilseed industries express such enthusiasm, it is well worth your investigation.

Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

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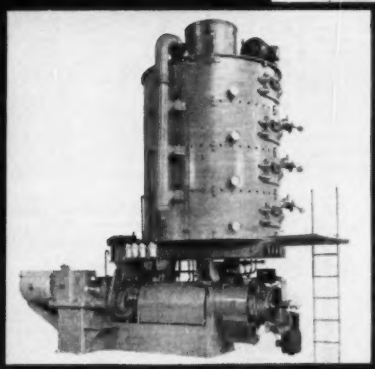
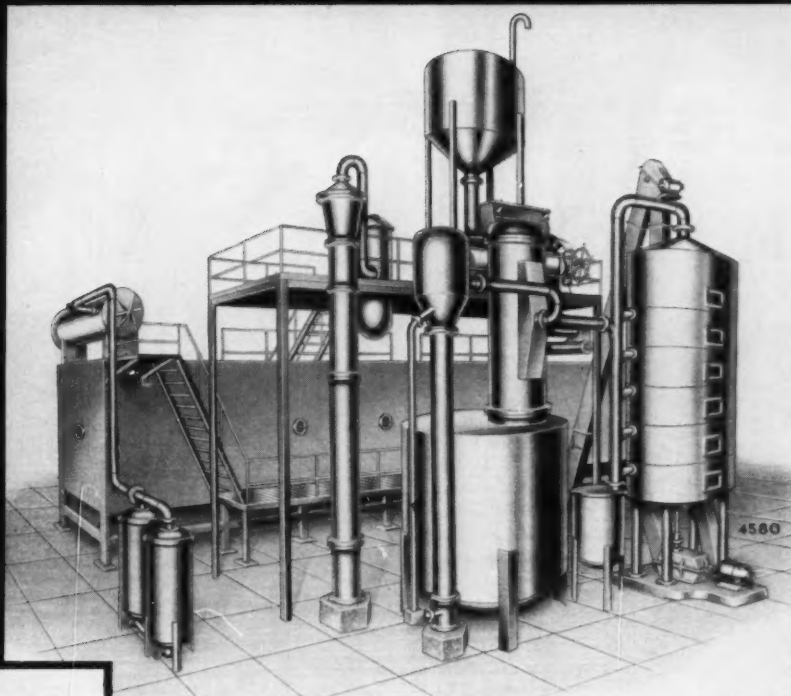
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*Processing
Of
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Of
Oil Seeds*



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Latest style producing finished meal with around 2.50% residual oil and highest quality products. Also excellent for prepress operations on high oil seeds prior to extraction.

French Extraction Plants are *universal* plants—processing all types of oil seeds into highest quality products. Because they process all oil seeds profitably, French Universal Extraction Plants extend the crushing season for higher returns from plant investment.

The unusual degree of mechanical perfection achieved by French Universal Extraction Plants means highest operating efficiency at all times. Day-to-day operating costs are low, with solvent loss cut to a minimum. The mechanical dependability of French extraction equipment assures maximum number of operating days per year and results in unusually low maintenance expense. Unfiltered miscella clarity is exceptional—actually 0+ to 0.05%.

French Universal Extraction Plants are designed for safe operation indoors or outdoors. Available in horizontal, rectangular or vertical designs. See French first for the best in oil milling equipment.

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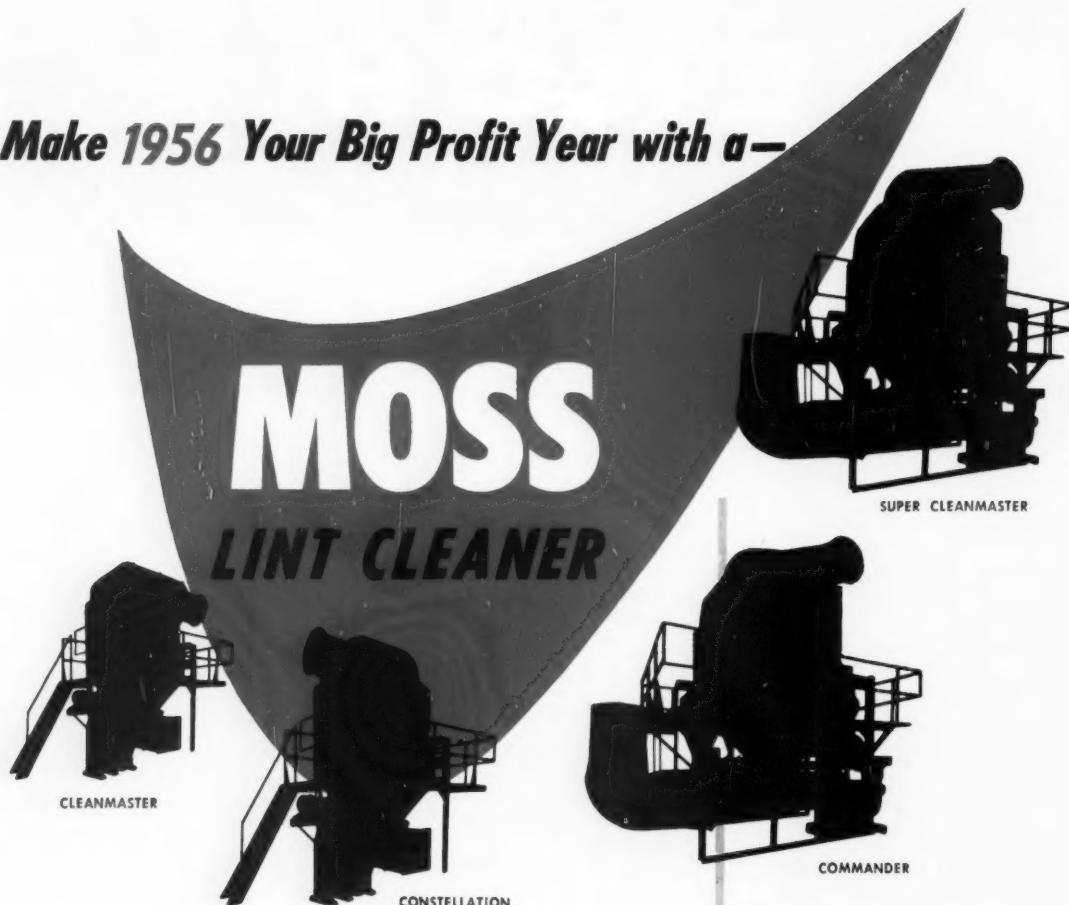
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- MECHANICAL SCREW PRESSES • COOKER-DRYERS
- SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS
- FLAKING AND CRUSHING ROLLS

Make 1956 Your Big Profit Year with a—



Right Now is the time to make your plans for the coming season! You can make bumper profits in 1956 by installing a Moss Lint Cleaner in your plant. Whatever type or size gin you have, there is a Moss Lint Cleaner designed to do a maximum cleaning job on every bale.

Moss Lint Cleaners give you:

HIGHER GRADES

Moss Lint Cleaners consistently raise samples at least one grade whether hand picked, pulled, machine picked or stripped.

GREATER PROFITS

Cotton cleaned by a Moss Lint Cleaner brings more dollars because it has been given maximum cleaning, proper combing and perfect blending.

MORE CUSTOMERS

Farmers look for and will go farther to find a gin bearing the Moss sign. They know they get more money per bale after upgrading by Moss.

Write today for information on the complete line of Moss Lint Cleaners. If you prefer, ask for a Moss-Gordin field engineer to call. There is no obligation.

MOSS

SuperCleanmaster

The large double unit for 5/70, 5/80, 5/90, 6/80, and 6/90 gins.

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Commander

The small double unit for 4/80, 4/90, 5/70 and 5/80 gins.

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The large single unit for 4/80, 4/90, 5/70 and 5/80 gins.

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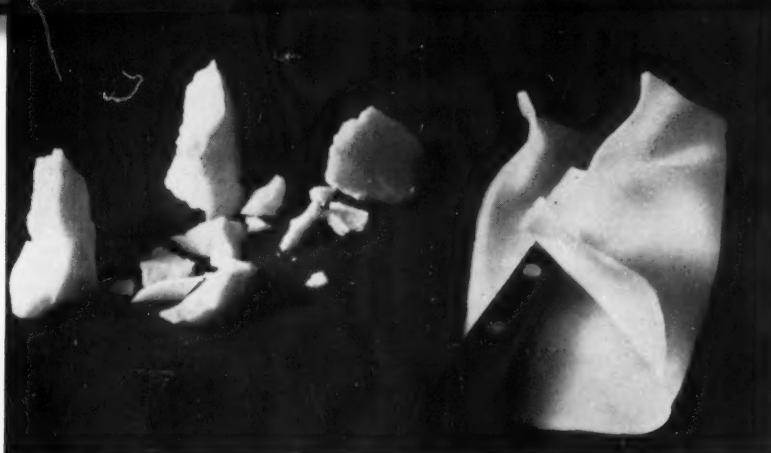
Cleanmaster

The small single unit for 2/70, 2/80, 3/70, 3/80, 3/90 and 4/80 gins.

Manufactured by specialists in the field of lint cleaning

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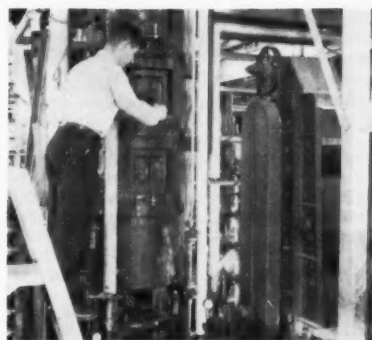
COMPLETELY hydrogenated cottonseed oil (left) is hard and brittle, but can be modified to produce the flexible, wax-like material on the right. These flexible acetostearins have potential values described in this article.



TWO of the authors of this article, A. M. Dupre, Jr., left and C. H. Fisher, demonstrate a cotton bandage.

RESEARCH IS HELPING COTTON

Both fiber and seed profit from products and processes that are being developed by Southern Laboratory, USDA, at New Orleans.



NESTER B. KNOEPFLER, a former NCPA fellow, now on the laboratory staff, adjusts a cooker for cottonseed.



CENTER for utilization research on cotton and cottonseed, which has helped producers, processors and users is the New Orleans Laboratory, shown here.

By C. H. FISHER, R. M. PERSELL and A. M. DuPRE', Jr.
Southern Regional Research Laboratory¹

DURING the almost fantastic technological progress of the last few decades, research expanded several-fold and became more diverse in nature. Certain types of research came into being or received greater emphasis. One of these is utilization research in agriculture, which is concerned with the processing, chemistry, and utilization of farm crops.

Utilization research on farm crops was given increased emphasis by the establishment of four large Regional Research Laboratories in Albany, Calif.; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Penn.; and New Orleans, La. Utilization research on cotton, one of the major crops selected for investigation, was assigned to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. When USDA's Agricultural Research Service was organized on Jan. 1, 1954, the four regional laboratories became the principal units of the Western, Northern, Eastern, and Southern Utilization Research Branches.

Although utilization research has been conducted on an enlarged scale for little

more than a decade, it has already brought great benefits and proved to be highly profitable. Not only has research in the four utilization branches aided agriculture, but their work also has led to—or greatly facilitated or improved—the manufacture of many important products of direct benefit to industry and individual citizens. These include penicillin and certain other antibiotics, frozen citrus concentrates, fruit juice powders, synthetic rubber, rutin, dextran, dehydrated foods, new cotton processing machinery, and new cotton products. This paper describes briefly how some of the utilization research in the Southern Branch has benefited cotton and cottonseed and those who produce, process, and consume their products.

Research on the utilization of cotton as it comes from the gin comprises more than half the program of the Southern

Branch and is carried out at New Orleans. Research on the production and processing of cotton through the ginning stage, and the marketing of cotton and cotton products, is assigned to other units of USDA. The utilization research of the Southern Branch can often be done most effectively through cooperation with those units engaged in production, marketing, and economic research.

Cooperative research of this kind, which is coordinated by Drs. G. E. Hilbert and W. M. Scott, director and assistant director, respectively, of Utilization Research, ARS, Washington, is done smoothly and effectively in USDA.

¹The Southern Utilization Research Branch (SURB) comprises the Southern Regional Research Laboratory (SRRL) at New Orleans and its six associated field stations in Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas. SURB is one of the branches of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

The processing characteristics and new varieties are studied jointly by the Field Crops Research Branch and the Southern Utilization Research Branch. Agricultural Marketing Service and Extension Service of USDA have designated Richard Hall and William Martin, respectively, to serve as their representatives in implementing cooperative work with the Southern Branch.

Of the approximately 410 employees in the Southern Branch, about 220 have the responsibility for doing or aiding research on lint. About 150 of these are research scientists and technicians. About 40 professional men spend most of their effort on cottonseed and its products.

Three of the nine research sections in the Southern Branch work exclusively on cotton lint. Another section devotes most

of its effort to cottonseed, while two others do considerable work on both lint and seed.

Research on cotton and cottonseed at the Southern Utilization Research Branch is in the following sections:

Cotton Fiber Section, lint exclusively, headed by C. M. Conrad.

Cotton Chemical Processing Section, lint exclusively, headed by C. F. Goldthwait.

Cotton Mechanical Processing Section, lint exclusively, headed by R. J. Cheatham.

Oilseed Section, cottonseed, headed by A. M. Altschul.

Analytical and Physical Section, lint and seed, headed by T. H. Hopper.

Engineering and Development Section, lint and seed, headed by E. A. Gastrock.

• Working with Industry — The South-

ern Branch profits from and appreciates the help and advice of many committees, organizations, and individuals during the planning stage and the actual prosecution of the work. These include the USDA Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee; National Cottonseed Products Association and its research committee; Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and its research committee; National Cotton Council of America; National Canvas Good Manufacturers' Association research committee; research committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute; and QM Committee on Flame and Thermal Protection Research. A number of individual specialists from other organizations are appointed as official collaborators to aid the Branch program.

Cooperative research in which all parties contribute facilities, personnel, or money plays an important part in the research program of the Southern Branch. Research of this type includes:

(1) Formal cooperative research described in written agreements.

(2) Informal cooperative research.

(3) Research conducted under industry fellowships.

(4) Research conducted with funds from other government agencies.

(5) Contract research.

Two fellows supported by the National Cottonseed Products Association and located in SRRL conduct investigations on cottonseed. The National Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association maintains a fellowship for research on cotton lint in the Southern Branch. The work under this fellowship is aimed at improving the performance of cotton in awnings, tents, and tarpaulins.

Contract research, done for the Branch by other organizations under conditions specified in a written contract, has become an important part of the program of the Branch. This arrangement makes available to the Branch the facilities and personnel of many of the best research organizations in the country and stimulates the interest of other organizations in research on Southern farm crops. The annual average effort on cotton under research contracts is equivalent to about 18 man years.

The Dividends: Indirect Benefits

While the direct practical benefits of utilization research on cotton are visibly great, the indirect benefits might be even greater. Utilization research has provided huge quantities of new scientific information—both fundamental and applied—about the composition, chemistry, properties and processing of cotton lint and seed.

For example, the Branch has already provided new information in the form of hundreds of published papers and patents. This information undoubtedly has been exceedingly helpful to agriculture, industry, defense agencies, consumers, and other research organizations.

Direct Benefits

• **Cotton Opener** — Before cotton can be processed, that is, cleaned, carded, spun and woven, the matted or compacted masses of fiber must be opened and fluffed up to enable more efficient removal of the foreign matter from the fiber.

A new machine developed recently does this better than any other. With this

(Continued on Page 31)

Good Ginning

DESERVES

Fine Bagging

demand...

"Pride of India"

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA

NEW 2 Lb.

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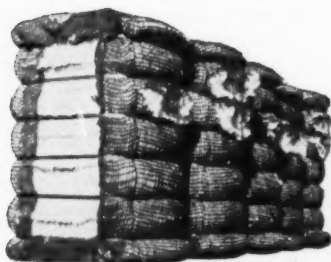
DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

Cotton ties and buckles



...the ginner's favorite



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginner because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

A product of over half a century of skill and experience, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made from our own special-analysis steel, rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

NEW DIXISTEEL BUCKLE

Here is the answer to costly band and buckle failures. The all-new DIXISTEEL Buckle is 60% stronger. Stops slippage. Won't break or spread. Threads easily. Endorsed by ginner, compress-warehouses and associations. Now being shipped with DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles!

DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

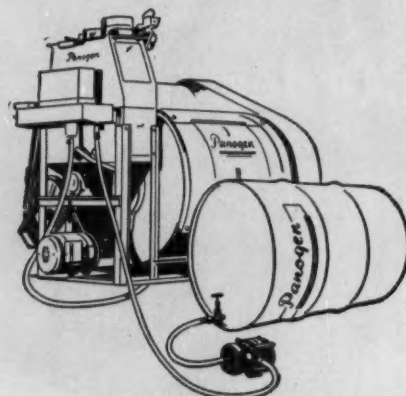
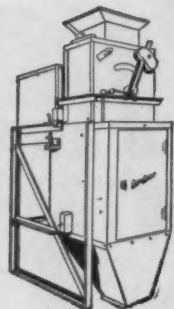
COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES

made only by the

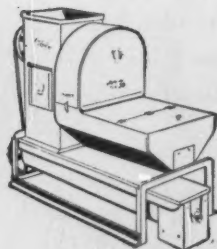
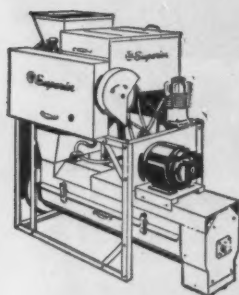
Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Attention Seed Processors...



For both fully automatic
and slurry treaters,



An important message about PANOGEN seed treatment

Today's trend is toward ways which let us do our jobs faster, better ...and easier.

For the man who treats seed, the product which has contributed most to his convenience is PANOGEN, the original liquid seed disinfectant.

FIRST, because this modern seed disinfectant is a *liquid*, it completely eliminates what was once the most unpleasant aspect of seed treating ... disagreeable, aggravating dust.

SECOND, in an automatic-type treater, liquid PANOGEN requires no water whatsoever. There's no measuring or mixing. You simply connect the drum, turn the switch, and treat over 100 tons of cottonseed without stopping!

THIRD, used in your present slurry treater, PANOGEN is a real time-saver. Because it's a liquid, there's no settling out ... no mean, messy sediment to clean from your treater. There's no fire hazard because liquid PANOGEN won't burn.

You can recognize PANOGEN-treated seed because it is tinted pink (like this page). This color is added especially for your protection because it enables you to be *certain* that each seed is protected.

But liquid PANOGEN does more than make your job easier. Because it contains the most effective known mercury compound for controlling seed-borne and soil-borne diseases and has such powerful, deep-penetrating vapor action, it has proved the *best* seed disinfectant for such crops as cotton, wheat, oats, barley and sorghum.

In fact, PANOGEN is the *only* liquid seed disinfectant widely tested and recommended by agricultural colleges from coast to coast.

For more information on the popular PANOGEN PROCESS or the name of your nearest PANOGEN Distributor, write to William L. Warren, Southern Sales Supervisor, Panogen, Inc., Box 1014, Memphis, Tennessee.

Panogen

LIQUID SEED DISINFECTANT

A PRODUCT OF PANOGEN, INC. ... RINGWOOD, ILLINOIS



For Ginners' Meeting

Machinery Exhibit Space Allocated

■ OFFICERS reelected by Gin Machinery and Supply Association. Some space still available.

Officers and members of the executive committee were reelected and all but 1,800 of the 50,000 square feet of available exhibit space allocated by drawing at the annual meeting of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., Jan. 7 in the Dallas Room of the First National Bank.

The non-profit organization acts as hosts for the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention, which will be held March 26-28 this year at the grounds of the State Fair of Texas in Dallas.

Exhibits of gin machinery, supplies and other related products will be in the Agriculture Building and, while the bulk of the space has been reserved and was assigned by lot at the Jan. 7 meeting, some excellent display areas still are available. Business sessions of the ginners' convention will be held in the adjoining Science Bulding of the State Fair, as in the past.

Officers and members of the executive committee of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association who were renamed for 1956 include: R. Haughton, president; D. D. Day, vice-president; A. G. Falk, secretary; L. A. Mindrup, treasurer; H. R. Carlson, U. H. Ohrman,

and E. J. Pflanz. All represent firms serving the ginning industry and all are located in Dallas.

Many elaborate entertainment and social features are planned for ginners and their families attending the convention in Dallas, including a dance at the new Statler Hilton Hotel, which is pictured elsewhere in this issue.

Fashion shows, tours and other special events which will be provided, without charge, for Texas ginners and their guests will be discussed with directors of the Ginners' Association at their meeting in Corpus Christi, Jan. 19-20, also reported separately in this issue of The Press.

Cotton Council Moves New York Office

The National Cotton Council's New York sales promotion office will be located at 112 West 34th Street effective Feb. 1.

Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president of the Council, said that the decision to move the organization's New York operation to the mid-town Manhattan area was based on the need for a location close to the fashion and garment industries, the retail buying offices, merchandising agencies and magazines, and other communications media.

■ COL. T. HARRI BAKER, president, Trenton Cotton Oil Co., Trenton, Tenn., was appointed a member of the Memphis Airport Commission recently. Baker has completed 30 years as a reserve Air Force officer.

Harbour Named Extension Ginning Engineer

W. B. Harbour has been named assistant agricultural engineer for cotton mechanization and gin improvement of the Mississippi Extension Service. He succeeds T. J. (Tom) Johnston, who has entered the commercial field.

Harbour's headquarters will be at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville.

A native of Coffeyville, Miss., Harbour received his B. S. Degree in agricultural engineering from Mississippi State College in 1949. After graduation he was a verterans' agricultural instructor at Water Valley for about a year. From that time until joining the Extension force, he was connected with commercial farm implements.

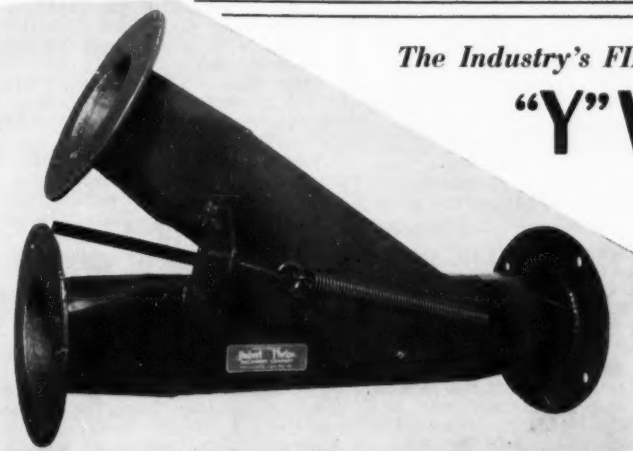
Sesame, Biggest Cash Crop Next to King Cotton

Next to cotton, sesame production in Ellis County, Texas, is providing the biggest cash per acre net income, seven growers of the India Community east of Ferris reported to Texas Research Foundation.

Using Renner No. 1 variety, farmers harvested 235,000 pounds of cleaned seed from 290 acres and received seven cents a pound. A. Y. Mohundro, Jr., one of the planters, said they expected a two to three cent increase in 1956 prices. He explained that the Ellis County sesame had been grown under contract for the Texas Sesame Seed Growers, a private enterprise production and marketing association at Paris.

The Industry's FIRST Engineered, Positive Action

"Y" VALVE by Phelps



for

- ★ Pressure Blowing Systems
- ★ Gravity Feed Systems
- ★ Vacuum Systems
- ★ Pneumatic Conveyor Systems

Eliminates "Choke-up"!
Positive Action to Prevent Shifting!

Write, wire or phone today!

The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve has a spring action so arranged that the valve is held by a spring tension in both positions . . . (material flowing straight through the valve or turning into the "Y"). All joints are electric welded and lapped to assure a smooth flow of material. The valve seats behind an offset to eliminate any possibility of restriction within the "Y".

The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve can be furnished in all sizes with all types of connections, manual or power operated. Lever can be adapted for split-load operations. The spring action assures you a quick, positive change from one line to the other . . . and it will not leak into the alternate line. Construction of 1/2", or heavier, steel plate.

Hubert Phelps
MACHINERY COMPANY

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LEADERS who have guided the National Cotton Council during the past year are shown in this picture of officers and directors, which was taken during the 1955 meeting in Houston.

Meeting Will Consider Future Of National Cotton Council

Report of industry-wide committee which has been studying the need for expanded activities in behalf of cotton and cottonseed to feature the eighteenth meeting of Council at Biloxi, Jan. 30-31.

HISTORIC DECISIONS will face leaders of the cotton industry when they gather in Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 30-31, for the eighteenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council at the Buena Vista Hotel.

The Council, like the product it represents, is at a crossroads, and the direction for future activity which is charted at the Biloxi meeting seems certain to have far-reaching influence on the organization and on the entire cotton industry.

• **Long-Range Program** — The outline for the most important part of this 1956 meeting has long been in the making. It began two years ago in Atlanta, when the Council's directors handed its staff the responsibility of making a detailed study of past programs and future needs and opportunities.

At Houston, a year ago, the results of this thorough study were presented to the convention, which adopted the following resolution:

"That the report as presented to the delegates be accepted as basis for further detailed study of the industry's needs and opportunities;

"That the report be next referred to an industry-wide committee, representative of every section of the Belt and every segment of the industry, to be appointed by the board of directors and responsible to it; and

"That the committee be requested to make a thorough study of the proposals, and cost estimates on each, and to submit to the board a specific recommendation on whether or not the Council's program should be expanded; and, if so, the extent and nature of the expansion, and the ways and means by which the expansion should be financed; and

"That the board be directed to report to the 1956 convention the recommendations of the industry-wide committee and its appraisal of the recommendations for the consideration of the delegate body."

Much time has been spent during the past 12 months by members of the Industry-wide Committee on Future of National Cotton Council, by staff members of the organization and by others in carefully considering plans for the future. Now, at Biloxi, the recommendations of the Council's directors, based upon the Industry-wide Committee report, will be presented for the consideration of the delegates.

These recommendations will first be outlined at the opening general session in the Hurricane Room of the Buena Vista on Monday morning, Jan. 30, but this general gathering will have been preceded by several days of meetings of directors, advisory committees and other groups.

• **Jan. 30 Session** — The initial general session will be called to order at 9 a.m. Monday, and Dr. W. A. Tyson, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Biloxi, will give the invocation.

The annual address of the president will be made by W. T. Wynn of Greenville, Miss., producer who has headed the Council during the past year and who has been a leader in its activities since the organization was formed.

A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., past president and board chairman, will make the report of the board of directors.

Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., former president and board chairman, will then present the major business of the meeting by reporting for the Industry-wide Committee on Future of National Cotton Council, of which he has served as chairman.

"The Price and Future of Cotton" will be discussed as the final topic on the morning program.

Caucuses of the different interests that make up the Council will make the nominations for directors for the year ahead at noon luncheons.

The Industry-wide Committee report will be continued at the afternoon ses-

sion, with information presented on production and marketing, utilization research and sales promotion during this meeting.

State units also will meet on Monday afternoon, following the general session.

• **Jan. 31 Session** — On Tuesday, the Industry-wide Committee report will continue, with a discussion of foreign trade scheduled.

This session also will hear reports on the Council's field service, Washington representative and Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation.

Vice-President H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., will make the report and recommendations of the public relations committee and A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo., will report for the domestic trade barriers committee at the morning session.

The final general session on Tuesday afternoon will open with the recommendations on program activities for 1956. Cecil H. Collette, Casa Grande, Ariz., will make the recommendations on production and marketing; Tom J. Hitch, Columbia, Tenn., on utilization research; J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala., on sales promotion; and A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis, on foreign trade.

The convention will end with the general resolutions, report of the treasurer by Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; and the report of nominating committee.

The new board of directors is scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Officers of the Council, in addition to Durand and Wynn, during the past year have included B. L. Anderson, Fort Worth, vice-president; L. T. Barringer, Memphis, vice-president; H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., vice-president; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas, treasurer; and Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president and secretary.



**ORTHO
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PREMIUM PROTECTION

against cotton seed rot

Tested ORTHOCIDE in 1952—now uses it exclusively. Trial run of ORTHOCIDE 75 Seed Protectant in 1952 convinced Joe Fleming, Manager, Lily Flag Gin Co., Huntsville, Alabama. Now they treat all their 1000 tons of Cokers cotton seed with ORTHOCIDE. "Best fungicidal protection available against seed rot," he says. "Less toxic, and easier to work with." Shown are Fleming (right) with ORTHO Fieldman Claude Davis (left) and C. N. Buchanan, examining the near-perfect stand of ORTHOCIDE-treated cotton.



**Even under adverse planting conditions—cold—
ORTHOCIDE 75 Seed Protectant (contains captan)
treated seeds gave a BETTER STAND**

Test ORTHOCIDE-treated seed yourself. Results will convince you. Stops seed rot. Stops damping off. Keeps seeds healthy through dormancy and has given near-perfect stands.

It's effective, economical protection that smooths wrinkles out of your brow and puts profits on your books. Why be without it longer when it is so easy to get—so easy to use.

ORTHOCIDE 75 Seed Protectant (contains captan) is specially formulated for seed protection. It's designed and tailored for seed treatment, with all the necessary "extra" qualities built in. Gives you these money-saving and profit-making advantages:

- Effective disease control**
- High safety factor**
- Agreeable to work with**
- Sticks to seeds**
- Uniform seed coating**
- Does not settle out**

Make sure your seed is treated with ORTHOCIDE 75 Seed Protectant (contains captan).

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W. D. WATKINS



HORACE ETCHISON

THREE LEADERS in Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, which will have a meeting of its directors with representatives of allied industries at Corpus Christi, Jan. 19-20, are shown here. They are Jerome Jalufka, Violet Gin, Robstown, president; W. D. Watkins, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, vice-president; and Horace Etchison, McAllen Gin Co., executive committee chairman.

At Corpus Christi, Jan. 19-20

Ginners and Allied Groups Will Meet

■ DIRECTORS of Texas Association to discuss future activities with allied industry representatives; entertainment planned.

Officers and directors of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and representatives of allied groups will have an outstanding business and social program at their 1956 annual meeting, to be held Jan. 19-20 at the Nueces Hotel in Corpus Christi, according to Ed H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president.

Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, is president of the Association, W. D. Watkins, Abilene, is vice-president, and Horace Etchison, McAllen, is chairman of the executive committee.

Special entertainment is scheduled for wives of the men attending, in addition to the other social events.

The program of the meeting will include the following:

• Jan. 19 — Registration will start at 8 a.m. in the lobby of the Nueces Hotel on Thursday, Jan. 19.

A general meeting will open at 9:30 a.m. in the Mirror Room for the men, while the ladies will be guests on a tour starting at 10 a.m. The conducted tour will take them to the Naval Air Station, Padre Island and Port Aransas, where they will lunch, and return to the hotel.

The general business meeting during the morning will be followed by committee meetings during the afternoon.

A highlight of the meeting will be the annual banquet at 7 p.m. Thursday. This will be held in the Palm Court of the Nueces Hotel.

Matters of wide importance to ginners will be discussed at the business sessions

by members of the industry and guests, Bush points out. Topics will include the 7-Step Cotton Program, discussed by Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service, Texas farm labor developments, by Henry LeBlanc, Texas Employment Commission; and a proposed bracero la-

bor survey, by Glenn E. Garrett, Texas Good Neighbor Commission.

Other important subjects on the agenda will include discussion of the bale tie situation, legislative matters, insurance, the general insect situation and developments in pink bollworm control, and gin waste disposal.

Of special interest to many attending will be the discussion of plans for the annual convention, to be held in Dallas March 26-28, and of the extensive exhibits which will be on display during that convention. Other information on the exhibits is found elsewhere in this issue.

Selection of Texas Ginner of the Year by a committee meeting at Corpus Christi also will be of wide interest, and is discussed in more detail in a separate article on this page.

• Jan. 20 — On Friday morning an official business meeting will be held by officers and directors of the Association, with reports to be made by committee chairmen and invited guest speakers.

All persons attending the meeting will be guests that afternoon on a boat ride and tour of the Port of Corpus Christi.

A social hour at the Privateer's Country Club, starting at 6:30 p.m., will be followed by a buffet supper and dance.

• Jan. 21 — A fishing trip is scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 21, for all who wish to go, Bush announced, and enough inquiries have been received to assure the trip, unless conditions should make it impossible to fish.

Ask Ginner of Year Nominations

Texas Ginner of the Year will be selected by a committee which will meet in Corpus Christi at the meeting of directors of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and representatives of allied industries, Jan. 19-20. Many ginners have made outstanding records that qualify them for nomination, and industry members are urged to submit nominations to Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, before Jan. 17; or to bring or send them by Jan. 19 to Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, at the Nueces Hotel, Corpus Christi.

The ginner chosen as outstanding in Texas will be nominated for the National Cotton Ginners' Association Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy for outstanding ginner in the nation. Nominations should include information upon the following qualifications considered in the selection: Respect and esteem of fellow ginners, community and competitors; ginner's contribution to community; improvements for customer's benefit; business-like operations; state association membership; good citizenship; national reputation; activity in National Association; activity in other segments of the cotton industry; activities in State Association; Belt-wide leadership in legislation, taxation, etc.; and practical originality.

Reduces Gin Fire Loss

Sergeant Tom Yeager of the Tulare County sheriff's office is credited with preventing heavy fire damage recently at San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co. gin at Cotton Center, Calif. Noticing a fire during a routine night patrol, Yeager moved three flaming bales away from other bales without any help and then called the fire department. He is believed to have prevented the flames from spreading to 50 other bales.

"WOULDN'T TRADE FOR ANY OTHER KIND OF POWER"

Miss Ernestine Kelly, partner in Kelly Mill Mercantile Co., Repton, Ala.



Miss Ernestine Kelly and Arthur Lee Ellis, general superintendent, with the Caterpillar Engine that powers the Kelly gin.

The main reason why the Kellys bought a Caterpillar D17000 Engine for their gin was the excellent record of a smaller CAT* D315 they had been using to run the dryer.

"The good service and economical operation of our D315 sold us on Caterpillar," Miss Kelly says. "When we had to replace the old gin engine (of another make) we chose Caterpillar. Now we wouldn't trade our Caterpillar power for any other kind."

The D17000 now operates a 3/90 Continental gin, dryer, impact machine, lint cleaners and press, ginning about 2350 bales per season. The D315 has been moved over to drive a feed crusher and grist mill.

Owners find they get better samples from the smooth, steady power of a 4-cycle Cat Cotton Gin Engine. Specially protected from lint and dust by oversize oil and

air filters, it's built to operate dependably, without down time, from start to finish of the ginning season. And if parts or service are needed, your nearby Caterpillar Dealer is ready to supply them quickly.

Talk over your gin power problems with him. He has the right Cat Diesel to fit your exact needs. And he's as near as your telephone.


Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

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HEAVY-DUTY
GIN POWER**

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by **FRED BAILEY**
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS



• **Rough Road for Farm Plan**—The road ahead for President Eisenhower's farm program is likely to be both rough and long, but it does lead in the general direction that Congress is expected to take.

Washington reaction, both from congressmen and from farm leaders, has been generally moderately favorable; more so as to objectives than as to details. As was to be expected, there has been a strong over-tone of politics in the comments.

The President's appeal for both non-partisan consideration and speedy action appears to have little chance of being granted, not even by his own party. In an election year that would seem to be too much to expect.

Adding to the probability of delay is the fact that the farm program is spelled out in general rather than specific terms. Even where there are agreements on objectives, there will be considerable haggling over details.

• **Criticism on Prices** — The major criticism already leveled at the program, by most Democrats and many farm-state

Republicans, is that it contains no adequate provisions for an early reversal of the downward trend in farm prices and income. Farm leaders also raised that objection.

That seems to be a valid criticism. The only income-bolstering provision is the soil fertility bank proposal. The President indicates that this would call for payment of up to \$1 billion over a three-year period to farmers who voluntarily take acreage out of cash crops.

It is proposed, however, that what farmers lose in marketing income from those acres be only partially compensated for by government payments. The net result, therefore, for the immediate future would be some further reduction in cash income for most farmers.

Most of the critical comments on the President's farm proposal stem from lack of more positive action to boost income. Farmers Union President James Patton, a consistent backer of Democratic farm policies, charged that the program would do nothing "to raise farm incomes above the present depression level."

Even comment from the conservative

Farm Bureau, which has strongly backed Benson's farm policies, was non-committal. President Charles Shuman found the message a "thoughtful understanding" of farm problems, but complained that it fell "short of policies advocated by the Farm Bureau."

There was guarded praise for the program from GOP farm spokesmen on Capitol Hill. They found the message "constructive," but Democrats blasted any hope that it would receive quick translation into legislation.

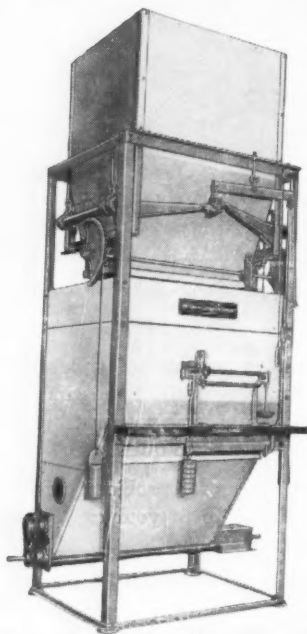
• **Everyone Claims Soil Bank** — One of the more unusual aspects of the coming farm battle is that both sides—Democrats and Republicans—claim parentage of the soil bank proposal. Democrats complain bitterly that the President stole the idea from them.

Democrats have a pretty good case. The idea has been kicking around, in one form or another, for years. Henry Wallace, when he was Secretary of Agriculture in the 1930's, talked about something of the sort.

But it wasn't until last summer that the idea was put into bill form by Rep. Fred Marshall, a Democrat from Minnesota. That was H.R. 2420. Marshall sent the bill to the Department for comment, and got a cold turn-down. Acting Secretary True Morse replied that the bill had been carefully considered and the Department "recommended against enactment."

As recently as last fall, Benson told a press conference that he could see no merit in the soil bank plan. A couple of months ago, however, he tentatively embraced a modified version drafted by his National Agricultural Advisory Com-

(Continued on Page 24)



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Scales are supported from the Gin House Floor in a Rigid Steel Frame insuring accurate weighing.

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- Easy Picking — Hand or Machine
- 1-1/16 to 1-1/8 Inch Staple



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American cotton mills want better quality cotton — staple 1-1/16 to 1-1/8 — of the good spinning quality found in Deltapine 15 and D & PL-Fox Cottons developed by Delta & Pine Land Company. You don't have to sacrifice yield in growing these premium quality cottons. They not only give you the highest gin turnout of any cotton of comparable staple, but have made record breaking yields of more than *four* bales to the acre in field demonstration tests!

Grow the quality cotton in 1956 that brings you premium prices — Deltapine 15 and D & PL-Fox. Insist on Breeder's Registered Seed, with the *purple tag* on every bag — it is your assurance of top quality seed.

We have a moderate amount of Breeder's Registered Seed of a new 1 1/8 inch strain of Deltapine, Deltapine Staple.

See your seed dealer today, or write, wire or phone

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•

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

"Breeders of the Belt's Best Cottons"

• Domestic Parity Is Urged by Ginners

A LONG-RANGE cotton program, based on domestic parity, which has been approved by the executive committee of National Cotton Ginners' Association has been sent to state ginners' associations by Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary of the National Association.

State ginners' groups are asked to familiarize their members with the proposals and to endorse them through action by their board of directors.

A domestic parity plan is proposed, with the major points including the following:

All cotton to be sold at world market prices without marketing quotas or planting restriction of any kind.

At the beginning of the crop year the Secretary of Agriculture would estimate the average market price for that year, or the preceding year for which market information is available. This average price for a base grade and staple of cotton would be announced along with an announcement of the parity price of cotton for the year.

At the same time, the Secretary would announce the percentage of parity at which domestic parity plan payment will be made. The Secretary will arrive at this figure after conferring with representatives of the producers, merchants, spinners, and economists (preferably of the National Cotton Council). This figure should be set at a level to price cotton competitively with synthetics in the U.S.

The Secretary would also estimate the

probable amount of cotton which would be consumed in the U.S. for the year, including domestic manufacturers and sales as well as imports of finished and semi-finished goods. This amount of cotton would be allotted to cotton farms of the nation. In making allotments, natural shifts in production would have to be considered. Each cotton farm would be allotted its share of the total allotment in terms of pounds, and a certificate issued stating the number of pounds allotted to each farm.

This certificate would have a value in dollars of the number of pounds of cotton which it represents multiplied by the difference between the going market price of cotton as estimated by the Secretary and percent of parity.

The certificates issued each farm would be redeemable at par through the County ASC Committees for transmittal to CCC, during marketing season in each locality, provided the particular farm would put 20 to 25 percent of total tilled acres in soil conserving crops or practices.

Each spinner or other processor of cotton and each importer of cotton or cotton goods would be required to purchase from CCC certificates in the total number of pounds to cover the amount of cotton used in the manufacture of goods offered for sale.

All CCC cotton stocks held when a new program is put into effect should be frozen, except to allow some trading and/or limited sales by CCC to private merchandising firms covering grade and staple in a short supply on the free markets during transition period from present program to the new crop under this proposed plan.

Then, a restricted sales program to 300,000 to 500,000 bales of CCC cotton each year should allow gradual disposal of CCC stocks down to level of an "emergency stockpile" of approximately four million bales, which would be held for world emergency situations. Sales of CCC stocks should be limited to a period of time which would not interfere with marketing current crop—say, from March through August of each year.

India Removes Limitations On Non-Dollar Area Lint

Effective Dec. 12, 1955, the Indian government dropped import restrictions on all cotton 1-1/16 inches and over from non-dollar areas. This action will permit cotton imports from British East Africa, which were discontinued with suspension of cotton imports from all non-dollar areas on May 11, 1954, according to USDA.

India's cotton imports amount to approximately 500,000 bales in each of the past two years.

Supervisor Safety Classes

A new course is being offered at Texas A. & M. to train job supervisors and newly appointed safety supervisors to conduct effective accident prevention programs. The five day course will be conducted Jan. 30 through Feb. 3, in the Memorial Students Building and will cost \$40 a person. For more information write Engineering Extension Service, Texas A. & M.

No Matter What Future Cotton Program Is,

ACREAGE SHOULD BE PLANTED

WITH ALL of the uncertainty that faces the cotton industry, including the talk of surpluses and concern as to the type of cotton legislation that the future will bring, there is one important certainty that must not be overlooked. This fact is that it is most essential to get producers to plant all of their 1956 cotton acreage allotments this spring.

The matter of seeing that allotments are fully planted during the coming months is of particular concern to ginners and crushers. Their industries take it on the chin whenever production is curtailed, and should not have to undergo any uncalled for reduction because of failure to plant legally allotted cotton acreage.

The story of underplanting of cotton allotments is a familiar one to most ginners and crushers in most of the states. It does not require retelling here, other than to cite a single example.

Texas, as an example, actually could plant more cotton in 1956 than it did in 1955 — provided that farmers make better use of allocated acreage. C. B. Spencer, agricultural director of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, points out in a recent letter to members. Texas received a cut of 201,886 acres in 1956

as compared with 1955, but last year farmers of the state failed to plant 344,779 of their allotted acres—at a cost which Spencer estimates at more than \$25 million in income, to say nothing of the injury to future allocations, etc.

To improve the record on cotton planting, Spencer suggested the following steps:

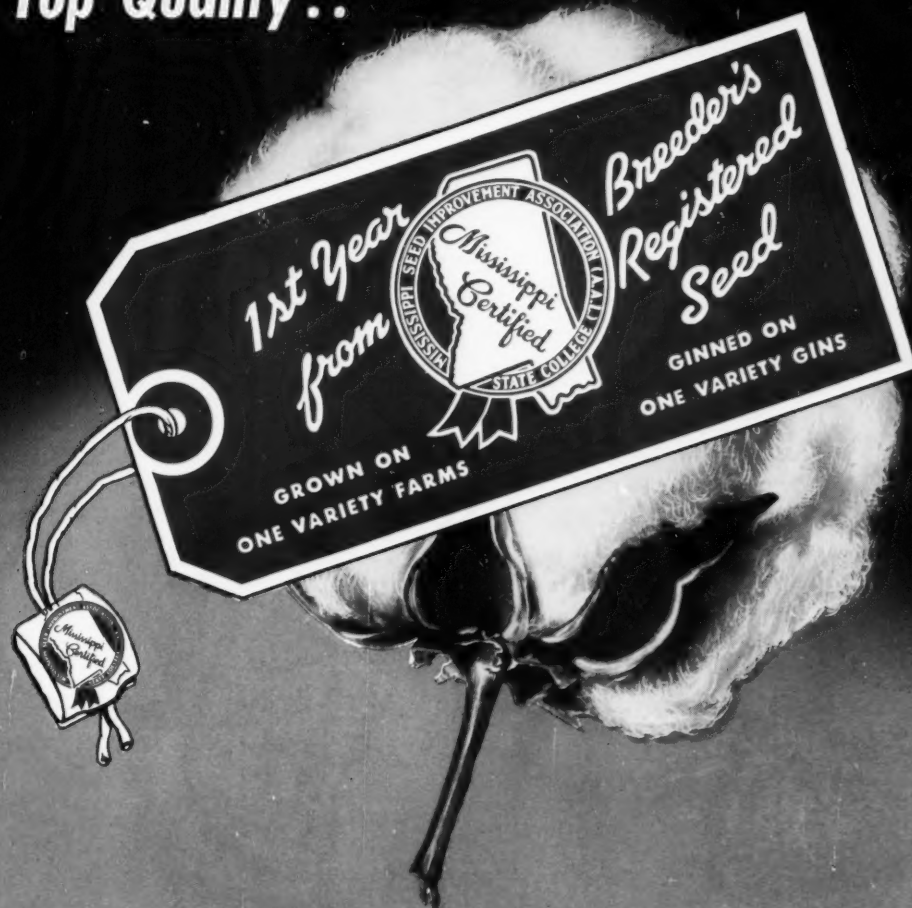
■ Immediate release of all acreage held in the state office to counties.

■ Immediate release of all acreage in the county to individual farmers; delay in releasing allocated acreage to farmers is a major reason for underplanting.

■ Set up an efficient organization for handling and distributing released cotton acreage.

Other states may require a different approach to the problem, but all have a big stake in seeing that an effective way is found to assure the planting of all of the acres of cotton that have been allocated. And, in all of the states, no individuals or groups are in a better position to work for such a goal than ginners and cottonseed crushers.

Your Assurance of Top Quality..



**Your choice of these
famous cotton varieties..**

Bobshaw 1-A, Dixie King, Coker
100 Wilt, Coker 51-24, Delta-
pine 15, D & P L-Fox, Deltapine
Staple, Stoneville 2B, Stoneville
7, Delfos 9169.

MISSISSIPPI BLUE TAG CERTIFIED COTTON

SEED are *first year* from Breeder's Registered Seed and are grown by experienced seed producers, on one-variety farms; ginned on one-variety gins; field inspected and approved by competent agronomists. Only bonded, inspected and approved processing plants are used to process Mississippi Blue Tag Certified Cotton Seed. Write for list of growers.

**MISSISSIPPI SEED IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION (A.A.L.)** State College, Mississippi



This is the ginner's stamp of approval which the Mitchell Super Champ has earned by its performance in 1955. Almost 600 of these remarkable machines have a full season's work behind them. The Super Champ has indeed proved its mettle in action. It is by far the best extractor-cleaner, for the space required, that Mitchell has ever made. We are confident that it's far the best anybody has ever made.

Time and again farmers and cotton men, during the 1955 ginning season, have gathered in gin plants to inspect and wonder at the huge quantity of trash the Super Champs were extracting . . . often after the cotton had gone through elaborate overhead cleaning equipment.

Naturally we are proud . . . gratified that not only our claims, but even our fondest hopes, have been Proved in Action.

But no matter how good, a Mitchell machine is never good enough to suit us. Improvements are even now being incorporated in our new model.

Already the talk of the industry in 1955 — — —

and NOW
the new, improved



*Super
Champ*

for 1956

Proved in 1955—Improved for 1956. Adapted for push button controls . . . can be equipped with automatic feed for any modern make of gin . . . has many important mechanical improvements. For a new high in seed cotton preparation, we recommend the 1956 Super Champ.

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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Leaping Leap Year

LEAPING LEAP YEAR 46 B. C. was certainly nothing like 1956. That year 2002 years ago was the most crazy, mixed-up, large economy size year on anybody's record. It was 14 months long—which did give those ladies a slight edge on their modern counterparts. Instead of adding one day to the year, the calendar makers added two months. That's why 46BC went down in history as "the year of confusion." Just adding or subtracting a daylight saving hour in the spring and fall in modern times causes plenty of confusion. The ancients had to do a lot of high-handed juggling with that two month surplus, because in following the lunar year they weren't balancing with the solar year. They just took care of several year's accumulation in one fell swoop.

• Three Word Summary

"COURTEOUS, CURIOUS and non-committal," is a three word summary of the Departments of State and of Agriculture's attitude toward representatives of the nation's cotton producers, according to A. L. Story. Story recently returned from Washington, D.C. as the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association representative of a special contact committee of American Cotton Producer

Associates. The committee conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Benson and his assistant, J. A. McConnell, and with H. V. Procknow, special assistant to Secretary of State Dulles. Purpose of the conference was to correlate the thinking of cotton producers and government in advance of Congressional action.

• USDA Marketing Report

SECRETARY OF Agriculture Ezra T. Benson has released a USDA report in line with his recent statement of concern for rising food marketing costs. The report, "Marketing Costs for Food," summarizes trends in food marketing costs and in the distribution of the consumer's food dollar. Benson noted the spread between farm and retail prices of food has increased 83 percent since 1945, which has been the big reason why the farmer's share of the retail food dollar has declined. A substantial increase in the cost of all marketing services is the primary reason for the spread.

• Mind Your Manners

PEOPLE have been minding their manners for some time now, at least there have been rules telling them how to do so. And Etiquette's had quite a time

of it too, trying to curb people's natural inhibitions. During the last century it really put up a good front with a few helpful hints. According to Nathan D. Urner's "Never," 1883, "Never, if playing cards with ladies, spit on your hands when dealing, or mark the bowers and aces with pencil marks or knife punctures. Englishmen would be especially horrified at such a proceeding." And in Frost's laws and by-laws of American society, 1869—"If you smoke, or if you are in the company of smokers, and are to appear afterwards in the presence of ladies, you must change your clothes to smoke in. A host who wants you to smoke will generally offer you an old coat for the purpose." For the ladies, well, "No lady will be guilty of the vulgarity of sucking the head of her parasol in the street."

• Philippine Edible Oils

THE PHILIPINES produced an estimated 46,000 metric tons of edible coconut oil in 1955. This includes shortening and margarine which use coconut oil. Roughly about 160,000 metric tons of coconuts were consumed fresh. Peanut production is placed at 18,000 metric tons, shelled basis, for the past year, USDA reports.

• Beetle Inspections

KHAPRA BEETLE inspections have been made on 25,748 properties in 29 states since the beginning of the Khapra Beetle program early in 1955. Infestations have been found in 296 properties: 78 in Arizona, 214 in California and 4 in New Mexico. To date fumigations have been carried out on 131 properties.



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Cuts Costs ...
Boosts Gin Production**

Experienced Ginners Know...

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

"Magic Wand" Moisture Control

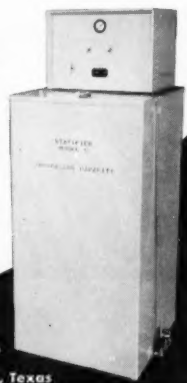
The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

Available in 4 Automatically
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CABLE - KEMGAS

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Lower Valley Growers Must Obtain Escrow Permits

Cotton farmers in the four Lower Rio Grande Valley counties must obtain planting permits to take part in the pink bollworm escrow program this year, according to Texas Agriculture Commissioner John White.

White said the Department of Agriculture's regional office at Pharr will begin issuing permits Jan. 16. Applications will also be taken in eight other towns in the counties of Cameron, Willacy, Hidalgo and Starr. These branch offices will be opened this month at Weslaco, McAllen, Edinburg, Raymondville, Harlingen, San Benito, Rio Grande City and Brownsville.

The agriculture commissioner emphasizes that farmers must obtain permits before planting as gins cannot accept cotton for processing unless accompanied by a permit.

The escrow program, similar to a program in effect during 1952, was reinstated by farmers at an election last summer.

Ginners will withhold \$7.50 from each bale of cotton and deposit it in the escrow fund for the farmer. If the farmer fails to meet the plow-up requirements he will be in violation of the pink bollworm law and will forfeit from the escrow fund the amount needed to destroy the stalks. Money not forfeited will be returned to the farmer at the end of the season, minus administrative costs.

Dehydrated Steaks Called GI Dream

Dehydrated steaks which the top brass of the Quartermaster's Corps says are the "soldier's dream" are being introduced into the U.S. Army. What the GI will call them remains to be seen. The soldier needs only a mess kit, a fire and a few ounces of water to enjoy this steak, and the experts say it even tastes like steak.

Here's how the process works: A slab of beef is rolled up until it resembles a log about two feet long and five inches in diameter. This is frozen and sliced into steaks. These are dehydrated in a vacuum tank. With the water removed, the steaks are reduced to about one-half of their original weight. They resemble balsa wood in appearance and weight. But, when cooked, the concoction again resembles steak, the Army says.

Castor Bean Marketing Factors Are Analyzed

Economic factors in the marketing of castor beans are analyzed by USDA in its new Marketing Research Report No. 106, which may be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25.

Efficiency Increases Mississippi Yields

T.M. WALLER, Mississippi Extension cotton specialist, points out that the state's bumper crop of two million bales was produced more efficiently than ever. This year's crop is the fourth largest on record and yields of two or more bales per acre for entire farms were common over the state.

Extension methods were a bigger factor in the increase. A large percentage of Mississippi farmers used two to three times more fertilizer in 1955 than in 1948, when the highest prior average of 441 pounds of lint per acre was made, Waller said. The fertilizer was placed better and general emphasis on seed and seedbed treatment helped to assure better stands.

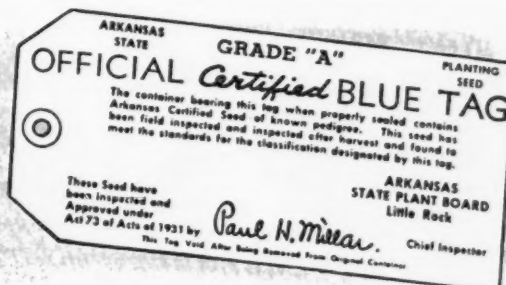
One and a half times more mechanical cotton pickers were used in 1955 compared to the previous year.

Prison Revenue Reduced By Cotton Curtailment

Texas Prison System has lost \$1,500,000 in revenue because of acreage restrictions and lower cotton prices, French Robertson, chairman of the State Prison Board, reports.

Cotton income this season will be only about \$1 million, he predicted. "Unless we can raise money from other sources, we'll have no alternative except to ask the legislature for an increased appropriation."

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Cotton Congress Names Lubbock

The nineteenth annual American Cotton Congress will be held in Lubbock May 3- June 1-2, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, announced Jan. 12, following a meeting of committees in Dallas.

Roy Forkner, Canyon Gin, Lubbock, extended the invitation on behalf of South Plains cotton interests. Accommodations for Congress attendants have been planned at the Caprock, Lubbock and Plainsman Hotels, but reservations should be made through Bill Reedy of the Caprock. All hotels have airconditioned rooms.

Varied entertainment, features and a full program of cotton discussion were planned at the Dallas meeting which was attended by a large number of ginning, crushing and other branches of the cotton industry.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 16)

mission, an 18-man, non-government group of farm leaders.

The President's message on the soil bank sidesteps perhaps the most important decision, the amount to be offered for diversion of land to the bank. He says only that it should be sufficiently high to assure success of the program. The figure generally used is 40 million acres to be diverted.

Last summer the Department estimated that a payment equal to 25 percent of average return on that number of acres would cost the government \$490 million a year, exclusive of "very heavy" administrative costs. A sizeable number of additional federal personnel would be added to the payroll to check up on farmers, USDA estimated.

• **Cotton Proposals** — Proposals directed specifically toward solution of "the cotton problem" will bear close watching.



Moss-Gordin Representatives Meet

MEMBERS of the Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. organization shown here gathered recently at Lubbock, Texas, for a general sales meeting which coincided with the announcement of the firm's new Constellation lint cleaner, which has attracted wide attention among ginners. During the meeting at Lubbock a fleet of new Buicks was presented to the men for their future use. Seated, left to right, in the front row are Ben Harpole, Northeast Arkansas and Missouri representative; James Moss, Lubbock; A. H. Marek, Central Texas; Herman Eubanks, Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley; George Reid, South Central Texas; and S. C. Hite, Mississippi. Standing in back row are Ennis Moss, Lubbock; W. V. Guinn, Arizona and California, assistant sales manager; Bert Morrow, Northeast Texas and Oklahoma; Hoyle Moss, engineering and sales, Lubbock; John Gordin, general sales manager, Dallas; Ralph Moore, Southwest Louisiana; W. D. Howard, West Texas; Jim Gillian, Tennessee; and S. A. Walters, sales and engineering, Memphis.

The major suggestion, and the one likely to cause the hottest debate, calls for changing cotton quotas from an acreage to a bale basis.

Eisenhower pointed out that cotton provides one of the critical surplus problems facing farmers and the nation, and added that acreage allotments have failed to hold down production because farmers use more fertilizer and other methods of expanding production per acre.

He asked that Congress consider replacing acreage allotments with quantity allotments, beginning with the 1957 crop. Another proposal was that the "average grade and quality of the crop be utilized for parity-price computation." That is interpreted as giving support to Benson's proposal that the support base be changed from $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch. Middling, in effect dropping the support

rate by one or two cents a pound.

Southern congressmen will bargain on both proposals in an effort to keep Benson from lowering the boom—to 75 percent of parity—on cotton supports this year. That could mean months of haggling.

Synthetic Group Sponsors Organic Chemistry Award

The Synthetic Organic Manufacturers' Association will present an annual award for creative work in synthetic organic chemistry, R. W. Hooker, Association president, announces. The first of its type, this award has been created to recognize and encourage creative work in synthetic organic chemistry and consists of \$1,000, a certificate and a gold medal. It will be administered by the American Chemical Society.

Where Crushers' and Ginners' Associations Will Meet in Dallas

EXECUTIVES of three organizations that will bring ginners and crushers to the nation's newest hotel this spring are shown at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Dallas. The hotel is nearing completion and will be formally opened this month. It is 21 stories tall, completely airconditioned, has 1,001 guest rooms, 14 dining rooms, several spacious ballrooms and many other features that will be of interest to the hundreds of ginners and crushers who will stay there. A general view of the

Statler Hilton Hotel is shown on the left. In the picture on the right are shown, left to right, Ed H. Bush, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, which will have its annual dance at the Statler Hilton during the 1956 convention, March 26-28; A. L. Ward, National Cottonseed Products Association, which will meet at the hotel, May 21-22; and Jack Whetstone, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which will meet there June 10-12.



• Cotton Sampling Rules Revised

STRENGTHENING of cotton sampling regulations under the Smith-Doxey classing service for farmers has been announced by USDA. The revised sampling regulations contain the following provisions:

1. Each sample must be representative of the bale from which drawn.
2. Samples shall not be dressed or trimmed and shall be carefully handled in such manner as not to cause loss of leaf, sand, or other material, or otherwise change their representative character.
3. Samples shall not be handled by any person other than the sampling agent prior to shipment or delivery to the cotton classing office.
4. Only one sample from each bale of eligible cotton shall be submitted for classification under the program except for a review classification or a reclassification.

■ ROBERT F. LEDERER has been appointed assistant to J. Banks Young, Washington representative of the National Cotton Council, effective Jan. 1. Lederer has been a member of the Council staff since 1953, when he became a member of the technical department of the utilization research division.



With Buckeye 36 Years

J. O. WILSON, formerly a vice-president of The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., recently retired after 36 years with Buckeye. Wilson, 68, of 471 Lorida Drive, N. E., Atlanta, has been in charge of all Buckeye purchases of cottonseed and soybeans since he became a vice-president of the company in 1930. A native of Zachary, La., he joined Buckeye in 1919 following services in World War I.

Wilson's successor as manager of seed buying for Buckeye is W. R. Flippin, Memphis, who previously was western division manager. Flippin will continue to reside in Memphis, as previously announced in The Press. S. P. Cottraux, eastern division manager of seed buying for Buckeye, will continue to maintain his headquarters in Atlanta. Cottraux directs seed buying for the company in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama.

USDA Produces Much Better Grazing and Graziers

Better grazing and better graziers are the results of USDA research with pasture grasses and purebred lambs.

Deep rooted and productive—but unpalatable—tall fescue, crossed with palatable ryegrass and meadow fescue by USDA plant breeders, has yielded several new pasture grasses that show promise. They are being tested for disease reactions, productivity, persistence, and fertility under field conditions.

In two- and three-way crosses of different high-quality purebred lambs, the lambs have far outclassed their parents in production and in reduced mortality. The lambs are crosses of Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdowns and Merinos.

The mortality rate was 31.4 percent lower in the crossbreds.

Weed Conference Head Announces Program

President of the Southern Weed Conference, G. C. Klingman, recently announced that a well-rounded and complete program had been completed for the ninth Annual Southern Weed Conference. The conference will be held Jan. 16-18 at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans.

Delegates to the meeting will include leaders from southern land-grant colleges, USDA, agricultural chemical manufacturers, farm equipment manufacturers and farmers.

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Cotton Consumption Rises In Canada in November

Canada's cotton consumption in November, 1955, amounted to 35,400 bales, an increase of six percent over October's 33,300 bales, and 22 percent higher than the 29,000 bales consumed in November, 1954. Consumption for the first four months, August-November, of the 1955-56 marketing year amounted to 135,000 bales or 19 percent higher than the 113,000 bales used in the comparable months of 1954-55.

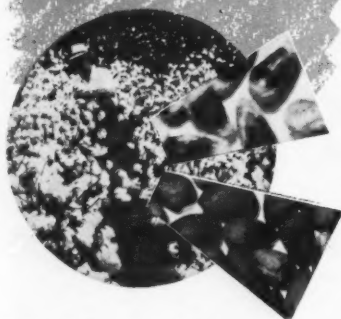
USDA Entomologist Retires

Dr. W. L. Popham, in charge of USDA's plant pest control work since 1941, succeeds Dr. Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the former Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, who has directed crops regulatory programs since 1953. Doctor Hoyt retired Dec. 31 after 25 years of service as a top USDA administrator of entomological research and plant pest control. For the past 44 years, Doctor Hoyt has played an active part in state and federal insect and plant-disease pest projects.

Doctor Popham joined USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry in 1922 in Montana and was transferred to Washington, D.C. in 1931.

Dr. Byron T. Shaw, USDA research service administrator, announces that Emory D. Burgess will replace Dr. Popham as chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch. Burgess has been associated with USDA since 1924. He will direct cooperative programs for control of native insects.

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Presenting Cotton's 1956 Ambassadors

GREEN-EYED NORTH CAROLINIAN Patricia Anne Cowden is pictured in Ellis Auditorium, Memphis, Dec. 28, shortly after she was presented with the 1956 Maid of Cotton bouquet of cotton bolls. Her selection was reported Dec. 31 in *The Press*. Miss Raleigh of 1955, the Tarheel beauty is 21 years old, five feet seven and one-half inches tall, and has brown hair. Pat captured the coveted title in competition with 22 other finalists from the Cotton Belt states. She is a graduate of St. Mary's Junior College in Raleigh where she majored in secretarial administration and voice. Currently she is studying voice privately while working as a secretary at the Security National Bank in her home town.

The eighteenth to make the tour sponsored each year by the National Cotton Council, Memphis Cotton Carnival and various Cotton Exchanges, Pat brings the title to North Carolina for the first time since 1946. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cowden of Raleigh where her father is a district manager of Hershey Chocolate Co.

The 1956 Maid flew to New York Dec. 29 to be fitted for a glamorous all-cotton wardrobe by 40 of the nation's top designers. She will make numerous radio and television appearances and represent the cotton industry all over the world. Pat will open her tour officially at Nassau, Bahamas, Feb. 1.

New Weed-Killers Reported Safer for Legumes

New weed-killing compounds, recently tested in USDA-state research, offer good possibilities for greatly increased farm use of chemicals to control weeds, USDA reports.

In USDA greenhouse studies and in cooperation with several states' Experiment Station field tests, the experimental weed-control material proved safer than present herbicides for use on seedling legumes and certain other crops easily damaged by standard weed-killers. The new compounds are not yet available commercially.

A report on these herbicides was presented Jan. 5, in New York, at the first meeting of the newly organized Weed Society of America, by Dr. Warren C. Shaw, USDA agriculture research.

Stacy Co. Appoints Gerdes Midsouth Representative

Leo Gerdes, known for his research contributions to the cotton industry, has been given the Midsouth sales agency for The Stacy Co., according to an announcement made at Dallas, by L. A. Mindrup, president.



F. L. GERDES

Gerdes, Southern Distributor for Hart Cotton Moisture Meters, now engaged in seasonal work and sales of registered Delfos and Stoneville cottonseed for Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, Miss., will assume active responsibility for Stacy's Midsouth sales concurrently with the completion of his special seed sales assignment prior to planting time.

Cotton ginner will be contacted throughout the year by Gerdes—winter and spring on cottonseed, and summer and fall on Stacy equipment and Hart Moisture Meters.

The Stacy Co. has been actively engaged in the manufacture of cotton gin machinery for 35 years under the leadership of L. A. Mindrup. It manufactures cotton cleaners, with or without drying attachments, bur extractors, tower driers, separators, dust collectors and all gin sheet metal work, all well known to the ginning trade.

States Report Up-Swing In Irrigated Acreage

Irrigation practices were on the up-swing during 1955, according to individual state reports.

There was a 100 percent increase in the number of irrigation systems in Georgia, according to Extension Engineer Willis Huston. Lawrence Ennis, Alabama Extension engineer, reports irrigation equipment for 17,000 acres was bought by growers last year. Irrigation acreage was 35 percent above that of the previous year.

Huston recommended, after a recent meeting of irrigation dealers and distributors with agricultural leaders, that farmers planning new irrigation systems get a reputable dealer to start designs

as soon as possible. Planters who wait until spring when they need the water won't be able to get a properly designed outfit. Also it may be hard to get equipment. Although 1956 is expected to be a normal rainfall year, many farmers are expected to install irrigation systems because the rain is not evenly distributed.

Seed Film Has Premiere

Mississippi Seed Improvement Association held the premiere of its film, "The Good Harvest," on Jan. 12 at Mississippi State College. Six prints of the technicolor movie have been prepared with English narration and four with Spanish. They are available for agricultural workers and others to use.



From California to Georgia ginner are turning to rubber to save hours of downtime and dollars in lost production. The new Rockhide rubber lined elbows are fast becoming standard equipment in progressive gins from one end of the cotton belt to the other. In every cotton-growing section these rubber lined elbows are saving their price in replacement cost plus thousands of dollars by drastically reducing downtime. Rockhide Elbows are made in standard sizes of 20 gauge black iron. A quarter inch of tough, abrasion resistant rubber is fused to the heel half of the elbow and guaranteed never to come off. It starts in the bead in the intake end and extends smoothly over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—2 French screw presses, complete with motor starters, 5-high ring stack cookers, individual steam traps, pressure gauges, etc. Only about 50,000 bu. soy beans have been processed through each since new. May easily be converted to cottonseed crushing. \$17,000 for both units. Present replacement cost about \$52,000.—Fayette Soybean Mill, Fayette, Iowa.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel lint baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; 5 high 60" ball bearing rolls. 176 and 141-saw Carver linters. 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Double box lint press. Filter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 42" Carver hullers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 161 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses and grain elevators. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5 8555, P. O. Box 1258, Corpus Christi, Texas.

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150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
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FOR SALE—Tower driers, automatic gas heaters. All types pipe and fittings and used seed sterilizers.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, Louisiana. Phone 4251.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—5-stand very late model machinery. Gin stands, feeders, distributors, condensers, lint flue and lint cleaners. All like new. Priced to sell.—P. O. Box 1048, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental brush gins, electric, irrigated, big cotton area, price \$45,000. 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gins, electric, big irrigation, all-steel machinery, good cotton allotment, \$75,000. 4-90 Centennial gins, electric, steel, big irrigation, \$120,000. 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gins, Le Roi, good buy at \$30,000, only \$8,000 cash.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Porter 21605, Lubbock, Texas.

NEW LOCATION—BETTER SERVICE—Note to our friends, the ginners and associates: We have moved our headquarters from Greenwood, Miss., to West Memphis, Ark., just across the Mississippi River from Memphis, Tenn. At this point we are better situated to serve you for your machinery needs. We will have for sale, complete gin plants, gin supplies and used or reconditioned gin machinery. We will continue to dismantle, move and erect gin outfits and steel buildings, build foundations and floors and erect new plants. We have had 12 years experience building gins to handle mechanically-picked cotton. We have also supervised operations of super plants in the Mississippi Delta handling mechanically-picked cotton. Why not take advantage of this experience and let us help you plan for the future. Call or come to see us at our new location.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—To be moved. One complete late-model, all-steel 4-80 gin, consisting of 4-80 glass front Murray gins. 4-80 special standard V-drive Mitchell. 4-80 submerged lint flue. 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter conveyor distributor. One 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter airline cleaner. One 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower drier, fan and burner. One 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter V-drive blow-in No. 1 cleaner. One Hardwicke-Etter 3-way bypass. One 14" Hardwicke-Etter bur machine. One 5-cylinder V-drive No. 2 cleaner. One Hardwicke-Etter side discharge condenser. One Cameron ballbearing tramper. One Hardwicke-Etter up-packing press. One set Hardwicke-Etter seed scales. Two roller lifts. One MM butane or natural gas engine. Fans on V-drive, all transmissions, etc. This is an extra good, clean gin at a bargain.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Near Dallas 4-80 Lummus Mitchell's and overhead bur machine, natural gas engine, cotton house, good territory, ready to run. Price \$12,500, substantial payment.—Box PT, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray 18 big reel drier-cleaner unit complete, including 52" separator, two vacuums, droppers, double 35" fans, and Mitchell gas burner. All in good condition, as is, loaded on purchaser's truck for \$4,250.—Box GK, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-90 Murray gin plant. H-E cleaning and drying equipment. H-E all-steel press, Mitchell feeders, powered by new 1955 Le Roi L-3000 engine. All equipment new since 1951. Also a complete seed and grain cleaning plant and a corn sheller housed in a warehouse. Will sell all, including a 5-room house. A good year-round business.—Contact Jerry C. Gerik, Aquilla Gin Co., Aquilla, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved, at a bargain price. 4-80 saw Murray gin stands equipped with suction type moting bars, quick roll dump fronts and glass outer fronts; one 4-80 saw all-steel bevel type lint flue system; one set saw shaft couplings and air flue connections for 4 gins; one 4-80 saw 6" seed conveyor with drive; one 4-80 saw 9" hull conveyor with drive; one 35" Murray cast iron mote suction fan with mote suction manifold including piping to fan; 4-80 saw 60" Mitchell standard units with V-belt drives, hull chutes and steel supports; one 4-80 saw Murray all-steel double conveyor distributor with drive and overflow shield; one set all-steel Lummus seed scales with supports and drive; one 60" all-steel down discharge Murray condenser with dust flue, drive and supports; one Murray PSD type steel-bound up-packing press with tramper, lint sweep and drives; one VS type all-steel Murray separator. All of the above in excellent condition. Reason for moving — installing larger, higher capacity gin outfit. Address all inquiries to Zorn Gin and Peanut Company, Curtis B. Zorn, Owner, Florida, Alabama.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Lummus with steel building. 3-80 saw Continental with F-3 gins and four X extractors. 4-80 saw late model Gullett with Moss-Gordon Lint Cleaner and steel building. 4-80 saw Continental model F gin stands. 1-80 saw model F-3 gin stand. One model 40 Continental 60" condenser. We have available several Mitchell feeders and one late model Hinchley drier-cleaner complete.—Sam Clements, Phone 1362, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—Condenser, 72" for 5-80 Murray, new 1949, complete with lint flue and down draft discharge.—Enderlin Bros. Gin, Conway, Ark.

FOR SALE—One new Cen-Tennial centrifugal lint cleaner at a tremendous bargain.—Contact Howard Hall Company, 214 South 10th Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Four Lummus Super-Jet lint cleaners, lint flues, and all necessary parts to hook up to 4-80 saw gins. This includes fans and motors.—Box 190, East Point, Georgia.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Gins: 4-80 saw Continental model "C" brush, 4-80 saw Lummus air blast. 80-saw Murray air blast with or without late model fronts, roll dump and full vision glass panels. 4-80 saw late model Gullett air blast. Feeders: Mitchell feeders in both standard and super units, and in 60" and 66" lengths. 5-66" Master Double X Continental V-belt, 4-60" Lummus L.E.F., 4-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter feeders with built-in 4-cylinder after cleaners and equipped with V-drive. Steel conveyor distributors: one 4-80 Lummus and one 4-80 Murray. Steel cleaners: One 4-cylinder 48" Lummus with Dayton V-drive, one 43" 6-cylinder Stacy with Dayton V-drive, one 50" 4-cylinder and one 6-cylinder Continental incline, one 1954 model 72" Continental Impact, one 16-unit Lummus thermo. Steel bur machines: Two 8' Murray and two 10' Lummus. Driers: New Government type towers, in all sizes, one Murray big reel, one 6-trough and one 2-trough Continental with heaters. Steel condensers: One 48" Continental side draft, one 48" Lummus up draft, one 72" Continental up draft, one 72" Murray up draft, one 72" Murray down draft. Presses: One all-steel double box Continental up-packing, approximately 1950 model, and one steel bound Murray PX. Several nice electrical power units, one small Continental Red Seal gasoline engine and one Twin Six, model 1210 M-M power unit. A complete line of new transmission equipment. Hundreds of other miscellaneous items for your choice selection. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day, 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.



McElroy Will Be Honored

NEIL H. McELROY, president of The Procter & Gamble Co. and a director of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, will be honored at a luncheon Jan. 27 during the Association's diamond anniversary meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. He will be recognized for his service as chairman of the President's White House Conference on Education.

FOR SALE—Complete Continental 4-70 or 5-70 saw air blast 1929 model gin, electric driven, 12' bur machine with cleaners, all-steel, late model, 1955 model dryer. Will sell cheap, with or without building. 1-8' bur machine and cleaner for \$200. G. A. Wolman, Box 6, Caldwell, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray cotton gin with conveyor distributor, packer, seed press, cleaners, etc. Complete gin to be moved. Price \$2,500.—"Pete" Scholz, 1315 Avenue B, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—Conveyor distributors. One 5-80 Mitchell, one 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter, one 5-70 Lummus. Gins: 4-80 Continental Model C brush, three Continental F3 brush, 5-70 all-steel Lummus, four Murray glass front with mote suction, 4-80 Centennial air blast with loose roll boxes and glass fronts, 5-70 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 5-70 Lummus all-steel ball-bearing picker rollers. Driers: One Murray big reel, two Lummus thermo cleaners, one 5-80 Mitchell. Bur machines: One Lummus 10' all-steel with 5-cylinder after cleaners, one 10' all-steel Continental, one Hardwicke-Etter 14' wood. Cleaners: One Murray 52" V-belt inclined blow-in type, two Continental inclined 4-cylinder all-steel, one 6-cylinder Continental all-steel air line. Huller cleaner feeders: 4-80 Lummus LEF, 5-70 Lummus MEF, one Continental 4-X 80-saw, one 80-saw old style Super Mitchell. Three V-drive 60" Super Mitchells. Condensers: Two 60" Continental all-steel side discharge, one Lummus 60" up discharge. Engines: One MM Twin six 210 h.p., one MM 240 h.p. 6-cylinder. Electric motors: Sizes from 20 to 150 h.p. 440 volt.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 49626 and 47847, Abilene, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED: To lease gin. Might consider operating gin on salary, expense, and commission basis. 23 years experience, sober, reference.—Box KL, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—One Fairbanks-Morse engine 175 or not over 240 h.p. One steam boiler 15 or 20 h.p. Two 106 Carver linters with drum or condenser. One down-, one up-packing press.—W. A. Herrmann, Used Gin Machinery, 1340 Prince Street, Houston 8, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—82" 22" 3-ply leather belt in good condition.—Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

Sesame and Cottonseed Meal For Broilers Discussed

The value of using vegetable proteins, including cottonseed meal, in broiler rations was discussed by Arthur A. Camp and Dr. J. R. Couch of the Texas Experiment Station in a recent article in Feedstuffs magazine. The article summarized some of the research with combinations of animal and vegetable protein supplements at the Gonzales substation, where poultry research is emphasized.

In tests where degossypolized cottonseed meal was used as 15 percent of the total diet, replacing soybean meal, no significant difference in the rate of gain or feed conversion was found, the research workers reported.

Sesame meal also was tested in the same basic ration, replacing soybean meal at rates of 10 percent and 15 percent of the total diet, and results were equal to or better than those with the soybean meal ration. Fish meal was fed in all of the rations.

■ G. F. ATKINSON, who has been with the Glidden Co. at Cleveland, Ohio, has been transferred to the Durkee Famous Foods Division in Chicago.

Sam Clements' Business Now at West Memphis

Sam Clements, with 12 years' experience as a dealer in new and used gin machinery, has announced the removal of his business from Greenwood, Miss. to West Memphis, Ark. He has a modernly equipped repair shop at West Memphis for reconditioning gin machinery and maintains facilities for dismantling and erecting gins.

He also makes repairs to gins in the field. Clements specializes in helping



SAM CLEMENTS

ginners to put their plants in condition to handle machine-picked cotton, and has advised that he plans to build tower driers at his new West Memphis, Ark. location. His telephone number is 1362.

Rural Electric Purchases On Long-Term Up-Swing

Purchases of electric appliances and equipment by farmers during the period 1956-75 are estimated at \$24 million, or an average of \$5,300 per farm, USDA announces. During the next five years, the purchases are expected to amount to about \$5.3 billion and for the next 10 years, about \$11.3 billion. This would be an average expenditure per farm of about \$1,100 for the 1956-60 period, and approximately \$1,300 for the 1961-65 period.

This study is based on previous estimates that the power requirements of REA financed systems will nearly double by 1965 and triple by 1975.

■ MONROE MAY, Southland Feed Mills, Dallas, has been elected president of Dallas Agricultural Club for 1956. GARLON HARPER, National Cottonseed Products Association, was elected to the board of directors.

Dominican Feed Mill

A new \$200,000 poultry and livestock feed mill is under construction in the Dominican Republic, according to the agricultural attache there. The new feed mill will have a daily capacity of 25 metric tons. Domestically produced ingredients to be used include peanut cake, corn, wheat, meat, fish and bone.

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• Meeting Discusses Cotton Policies

MORE THAN 500 producers and other representatives of the cotton industry attended a Memphis meeting Jan. 6. to discuss the cotton policies recently advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Represented at the Farm Bureau-sponsored gathering were cotton producers from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri. Other similar meetings will be held in the various states to help activate the recommendations into a program for their solution.

American Farm Bureau Federation President Charles Shuman opened the meeting with a note of warning over the seriousness of the situation. John C. Lynn, legislative director of the Federation, presented facts pointing out that action must be taken immediately if the U.S. is to reverse the trend now swinging the cotton business to foreign markets and mills.

Representatives of the National Cotton Council and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute cited the advances being made by synthetics over cotton in the textile trade. Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of ACMI, stated that since 1950, cotton's relative share of the U.S. civilian per capita consumption has dropped from 74.4 percent to 68.8 percent while synthetics have climbed from 25.6 percent to 31.2 percent.

The Farm Bureau's recommendations call for a revision of the grade base for government cotton price supports, a study of the method of calculating

parity, increased research for cotton, enforced labeling of the materials in textiles, action to restrict textile imports from foreign countries to the U.S., a reduction of cotton stockpiles, and government action to stimulate exports.

Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist of the National Cotton Council, explained that a recent study by his organization found six ways in which price reductions would help. He emphasized that none of these six ways would be significant in themselves; however, collectively they would have a substantial effect.

State presidents in attendance were Tom Hitch, Tennessee; Harold Ohlendorf, Arkansas; Boswell Stevens, Mississippi; Malcolm Daugherty, Louisiana; and Emmett Slusher, Missouri.

• Further Synthetic Expansion Seen

SYNTHETIC detergents (syndets) are improving hog feeds, making fertilizer more available to plants and lengthening the life of cut flowers, according to a survey in the current issue of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

The survey, one of nine covering various chemical process industries, was prepared for the American Chemical Society publication by Dr. Foster Dee Snell of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York. He states that syndet sales in 1955 increased about 11 percent over 1954 figures, thus showing continued steady growth of the synthetic detergent industry. In the same period, soap sales decreased about nine percent. Production of antiseptic toilet soaps increased, however, to the

point where they are said to comprise one-fifth of all toilet bar soaps. Liquid syndets were found to be 6 percent of all syndets, an increase of 30 percent over the amount produced in 1954.

Syndets when added to superphosphate fertilizer during preparation, improve conversion of the phosphorus to forms available for plant nutrition, according to the report. As a minor ingredient of stock and pig feed, syndets assure more economical food utilization because they make it possible to increase greatly the content of molasses — a plentiful and highly nutritive low cost material.

New synthetic fibers, advances in producing wrinkle-resistance and colorfastness, and improvements in methods to make woollens shrink-resistant and mothproof were reported

USDA and Science Meddle In Family Affairs

■ USDA has been meddling in family affairs—with the help of atomic science. The combination forms a new secret weapon that counteracts the one insects have been using against man and his crops—their ability to develop resistance to poisonous insecticides.

USDA scientist Dr. H. L. Halter describes a successful campaign for eradication of screwworms from the Caribbean Island of Curacao. The wild population of screwworm flies were saturated with thousands of laboratory reared male flies made sterile by gamma ray exposure. Since the female flies mate only once, they were soon laying non-fertile eggs. In a short time, the island's screwworm population had disappeared.

Other atomic attacks on insects include radioactive tracers that reveal precisely how some insects are able to consume insecticides and change them into relatively harmless chemicals inside their bodies. These radioactive tracers also reveal the migratory and overwintering habits of insects and aid in making accurate population counts.

ed by Harris Research Laboratories, Washington. Findings indicate that synthetic fibers, which now represents about 25 percent of the nation's consumption, will continue to gain in use.

"The newest arrival in the fiber field, the dinitrile fiber Darlan, has made its debut in pile fabrics, competing with other fibers and fur," the article observes. "And from Japan comes word that the main difficulty with Vinyon, water solubility, is being overcome, and that this fiber is approaching cotton in price . . . It is still difficult to predict where developmental efforts will lead some of these newcomers in the years to come."

The authors predict that growth of man-made fibers and plastics may lead to a doubling of the chemical industry by 1965.

Farmers, Ranchers Eligible For Social Insurance

Self-employed farmers and ranchers can become eligible for insurance benefits under the social security law by mid-1956 if they have earned as much as \$400 from farming in 1955 and 1956, A. B. Wooten, Texas Extension economist, reminds Texas farmers.

Along with this goes the responsibility to report earnings and pay the three percent social security tax by April 15, 1956. If net earnings from farming were as much as \$400 in 1955, you are obliged to fill out and file a federal income tax form, Wooten said.

Older farmers, 65 or over, can retire after mid-1956 and get monthly old-age insurance payments if they have met the earnings requirement and paid their social security tax.

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Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"



BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina

Research Is Helping Cotton

(Continued from Page 8)

machine installed in the production line of a cotton mill, more trash—but less spinnable fiber—is removed. The savings amount to 50 cents to \$1 per bale of cotton processed. The textile industry has already put into use enough of these machines to process two million bales of cotton annually, and new machines are being installed at a rate to handle an additional one-half million bales each year. Four U.S. and several foreign companies are manufacturing SRRL Openers for sale. It is estimated the annual savings resulting from the use of these Openers is about \$2 million.

• **Cotton Neps** — Neps (entangled masses of fiber) are objectionable in cotton products, especially in quality and dyed fabrics where appearance is paramount. At the textile school of North Carolina State College, under a contract supervised by SURB, research has shown how to reduce them significantly. Good machine condition, controlled air currents, and as little working of the fibers as possible are necessary. In the study of over 30 processing factors, which led to the detailed directions for reducing neps, important information on carding was also obtained.

• **Improved Cotton Carding** — "Carding" is necessary to disentangle individual cotton fibers. In contract research done for SURB by the textile school of North Carolina State College, methods were found that greatly increase cotton card production, i.e., by as much as 60 percent. Also, it was found that waste in carding can be reduced about one percent by adoption of recommended changes in processing techniques. A number of mills have already benefited through application of these research findings. One medium-sized mill has reported an estimated saving of about \$170,000 for the first year by increasing their rate of carding.

• **Loom Attachment** — The ARS loom attachment is a simple, inexpensive, practical device, readily adapted to standard textile looms to facilitate the weaving of abnormally dense cotton fabrics having resistance to the passage of water and wind. Pickage increases as great as 40 percent more than the maximum normally obtainable can be achieved. The loom attachment is being produced commercially by two manufacturers. It is weaving fabrics on a commercial scale in Canada and Scotland, and is in experimental use in many textile mills in the U.S.

• **The Stelometer** — A new instrument for measuring the strength and elongation (stretch) of small bundles of cotton fibers in one operation has been designed to aid in the selection of cottons having desired properties for specific textile uses. It was developed at the University of Tennessee Research Laboratory, Knoxville, under a research contract sponsored by SURB.

The development of this instrument makes possible for the first time a comparatively rapid evaluation of an elastic property of cotton which, due to the tediousness and time required for its alternative measurement on single fibers, had been almost totally neglected by breeders, merchants, and textile mills. The instrument is being used experi-

Oklahoma Crushers Plan Annual Meet

The Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting will be held May 15-16 at Sequoyah State Park, J. D. Fleming, Association secretary, recently announced. Additional information can be obtained through Fleming at 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City.

mentally by certain breeders in the selection of strains of cottons for propagation and by several research laboratories in collecting fundamental information needed to secure the maximum usefulness of cotton's potentially valuable properties. Recent reports have indicated that large quantities of American cotton were selected in preference to a more expensive foreign cotton on the basis of more favorable elongation performance. Certain commercial laboratories have reported that bundle elongation is now being used to select cottons for industrial fabrics.

• **Improvements Aid Use** — There has been a recent upsurge in the quantities of cotton used in the household and wearing apparel fields. This increase has been due in part to SURB research that has helped make possible improvements in the quality of cotton products.

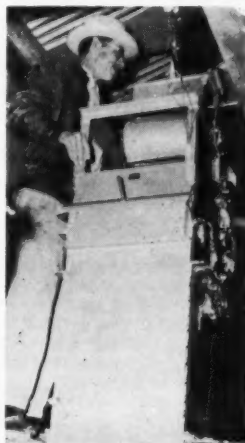
SURB developments contributing to improved quality include the Opener, which permits better mechanical cleaning and provides more uniform blending of raw cotton, both of which result in more uniform cotton products and a better appearance of the products; the differential dye test, which is being extensively used in pre-selecting cottons that will dye to a uniform shade in the resulting yarns and fabrics; and means for reducing the formation of neps during mechanical processing, thereby improving the appearance of cotton fa-

brics. The results of this research already are in widespread use and their use is still expanding.

Although there is no way of calculating the specific quantitative effect of these developments on cotton consumption, there is no doubt that they have had, and are having, a real effect on the use of cotton fabrics in clothing and household articles in competition with those made from other fibers. About 5,750,000 bales of cotton are now being consumed in clothing and household uses. Even if SURB developments contributing to quality play a role equivalent to about only one percent it can be estimated that they are the major factor accounting for about 50,000 bales (worth about \$7.5 million) of this consumption.

• **Conforming Cotton Bandage** — The elastic, conforming, clinging cotton bandage developed by the Southern Branch during World War II, and produced commercially for the Armed Forces beginning in 1952, has now been made available for general civilian use. Two companies are actively producing and marketing the product. More than 19 million bandages have been purchased by the Armed Forces Medical Procurement Agency since 1952; it is estimated that its adoption has already saved taxpayers approximately \$8 million.

• **Partially Acetylated Cotton** — New fibers with new and improved properties have been prepared from cotton by chemical modification, that is, by processes that change the molecular structure of the cellulose of which cotton fiber is largely composed. One such new product, made by treating cotton with acetic anhydride, is called "PA cotton." It has received considerable attention by the cotton industry and others during recent years, because of its outstanding resistance to deterioration by microorganisms and heat, resulting in unusually long service life in tests of sand bags exposed on damp ground, bags for holding the chemicals in home water-softening systems, nets and twines for fishing



Seed-O-Meter for Gins

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

C. W. Brown, operator of the Co-op Gin at Britton, Texas, is shown with his SEED-O-METER. Brown says, "It saves lots of time . . . a big improvement over the old hopper scales . . . I'm using it for the third ginning season . . . I consider it the finest piece of machinery in my gin!"

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gear in river and ocean waters, and most recently in test of hot-head press covers and ironer roll covers in commercial laundries. Two firms are now manufacturing this new textile product.

• **Improved Tobacco Shade Cloth** — The service life of cotton cloth used to shade seed beds and growing tobacco plants can be at least tripled by a process developed recently in the Southern Branch. Pieces of test cotton fabrics prepared by this process and used to cover tobacco fields in North Florida during the past three seasons still had as much of their original strength left as did ordinary tobacco shade cloth after only one season's use.

The weather-resistant finish responsible for this increased life is lead-chromate, an inorganic yellow pigment, which screens out the damaging rays of sunlight, one cause of the rapid deterioration of cotton in outdoor use. Since fewer replacements of the treated cloth are required, the resultant saving to tobacco growers is substantial, i.e., about \$1 million annually. From the standpoint of cotton, this development has helped prevent displacement of cotton fabrics by those made from synthetic fibers.

• **Flame Resistant Cotton Fabric** — Cotton fabrics with superior flame-resisting qualities have been developed in cooperation with the Quartermaster Corps for

use in both military and civilian clothing. Treated cloth passes the most stringent laboratory evaluation tests, including the flaming match test, applied to narrow strips of the fabric. Initial resistance to flaming and after-glow is retained after 15 launderings. The superior product is obtained in a one-bath process consisting of a combination of two excellent flame-resisting treatments. These two processes, identified as THPC and BAP, were also invented and developed at the Southern Branch.

• **Anti-soiling Treatment** — It has been shown that the problem of soiling can be made easier by using a simple, inexpensive compound in laundry rinse water to make cotton clothes and other cotton goods harder to soil and easier to clean. This new treatment—which can be used in the home or by commercial laundries and textile manufacturers—is a result of research at the Institute of Textile Technology on a project sponsored by ARS.

The process consists of adding a small amount of a compound known as "CMC"—carboxymethyl cellulose—to the final rinse water each time cotton goods are washed. This compound makes cotton fabrics more resistant to soiling and permits them to be laundered clean with less soap than would ordinarily be required. CMC preparations have been manufactured by at least five companies

for use as anti-soiling treatments for cotton, both in home and commercial laundries.

• **Re-use Value of Cotton Bags** — Tests conducted cooperatively by SURB, Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association, and the National Cotton Council indicated that fertilizer bags made of vat-dyed or printed cotton fabrics have approximately the same re-use value as similar bags widely used for storing and shipping flour and feed.

Colored and printed bags filled with 30-day-old commercial 5-10-5 fertilizer withstood deterioration, both of color and fabric, for 30 weeks under laboratory conditions varying from excessively hot and humid to excessively dry, as well as under conditions approximating those that would normally prevail in a warehouse in New Orleans. These tests pointed the way for the re-use of vat-dyed and printed fertilizer bags for clothing and household articles.

• **Cotton Jackets for Sheep** — Jackets for sheep keep wool clean, helping sheeps-men cut handling costs and aiding in bringing better prices for clips. Already ranchers have ordered more than 50,000 of these sheep jackets. In early investigations the Southern Branch, working in cooperation with the Wyoming Experiment Station, aided this development by designing a cotton jacket for sheep and supplying 500 for preliminary trials.

• **Improved Military Garment Fabrics** — The SRRL loom attachment was utilized to advantage in the production of several cotton fabrics designed by SURB for specific end uses by agencies of the Department of Defense. A series of these fabrics was evaluated by the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, for summer flight clothing and anti-exposure suits. Results of the laboratory tests were excellent; the Navy is procuring 15,000 yards of the summer flight fabric for large scale in-service tests, and has indicated that the anti-exposure fabric may also be accepted. The Marine Corps is investigating extra-dense fabrics woven with the loom attachment for use in raincoats and outer wearing apparel, and the Air Force is interested in similar applications.

Of particular significance is the fact that these cotton fabrics would replace fabrics made from synthetic fibers. Ultimately, the demand for extra-dense high package cotton fabrics should increase and expand the consumption of cotton.

• **Improved Awning Fabrics** — This work is being conducted cooperatively with the National Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association under a fellowship provided by that Association. Although the work has been under way for less than two years, a number of results have already been obtained that appear to be ready for commercial application. One of these involves a paint formulation using an oil-modified resin vehicle for the pigments in place of the usual vehicle. In addition to giving improved exposure life, this type of formulation also permits lower processing costs.

• **Cleaning Cotton Carpets** — A revolutionary way to clean wall-to-wall cotton carpets in the home has been developed by the Hoover Co. of North Canton, Ohio, under a research contract sponsored by SURB.

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have been a problem to professional rug cleaners, even those carpets which might require as many as three visits, can be restored to bright shades in a single visit when this new specialized method and equipment are used.

• **Improved Cottonseed Meal** — As a result of cooperative work, approximately 250,000 tons of cottonseed meal, valued at \$20 million, went into mixed feeds for poultry and swine in 1954—a market heretofore closed to cottonseed meal. The meal sold for this market brought a premium of several dollars a ton, the amount depending on location and circumstances.

For the entire industry, the increased return in 1954 for cottonseed meal amounted to several million dollars, owing to the greater demand for a more useful product. The tentative specifications developed in late 1953 for acceptability of cottonseed meal in poultry and swine feed are continuing as a guide to industry. The intensive program of research participated in by industry, state, and federal organizations is continuing to maintain and to improve further the competitive position of cottonseed meal as a protein concentrate for growing poultry and swine.

• **New Process for Extracting Oil**—The first cottonseed oil mill to adopt the ARS filtration-extraction process operated successfully throughout 1954. Plant profits increased \$750 per day, when the plant shifted from hydraulic processing to filtration-extraction, according to published reports. Simple and economical to operate, the plant can shift easily from cottonseed to soybeans, and vice versa.

Results confirm laboratory findings that this solvent process should be economically attractive for smaller mills. Small-scale processing tests indicate that filtration-extraction is applicable to many minor oilseeds, including sesame, peanuts, rice bran, flaxseed, castor beans, and milo germ.

• **Tailor-made Fats and Oils** — Cottonseed and other vegetable oils can be

transformed, through chemistry, into solid products that are flexible and somewhat waxlike at room temperature, or into those that retain margarine-like consistency over a wide range of temperatures without becoming soft in hot climates or hard and unsplendable in cold ones.

Some of these products are of potential value for non-food uses, e.g., as components of plastics. They have potentialities also for use as coatings for meat products, cheeses, fruits, and nuts. Tests made thus far to demonstrate their edibility have indicated that they will probably be satisfactory. They are virtually odorless, colorless, and tasteless, and resist rancidity and other forms of deterioration. Certain tailor-made oils made from cottonseed oil can be used as the liquid phase—with completely hydrogenated cottonseed or peanut oil as the solid phase—to obtain a margarine-like spread of good keeping quality—with an unusual plastic range (-10° to 120° F.). Two companies are making some of these tailor-made products on a pilot plant scale. Many companies are evaluating them as coatings, plasticizers and components of cosmetics and medicinals. Use of these products in cosmetics has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

Developments for Tomorrow

Several recent achievements of the Southern Branch are of unusual interest and appear to be of considerable potential value. One of these is decrystallized cotton. This new type of fiber is tougher, more extensible, more absorbent, and has a higher dyeing capacity and greater chemical reactivity than ordinary cotton. These improved qualities were obtained by treating the fiber with a liquid chemical (e.g., ethylamine) which lowered the crystallinity of the cellulose from 80-90 percent in the native fiber to about 30 percent in the treated fiber. This discovery has attracted widespread attention and provided new possibilities for creating cotton products with improved qualities for certain uses. A public service patent has been granted on the process.

Of particular interest are cotton yarn and cloth with special elastic properties. These have been made by mercerization of suitable cotton yarn or cloth without tension, a process that causes shrinkage. Either yarn or fabric in its "shrunk" form shows greater than normal elongation, approximately in accordance with the amount of shrinkage that it has undergone. Elastic products of this type might be suitable for various use e.g., as base fabrics for coatings when elasticity is wanted in the coated fabric.

Completely acetylated cotton, i.e., fibrous cellulose triacetate, is a new and interesting textile fiber. While the evaluation of this new fiber is not yet complete, it is anticipated that, because of certain new properties, it will be useful for some special purposes.

Cyanoethylated cotton, first announced by the Institute of Textile Technology, is undergoing further study and evaluation in the Southern Branch. It has been found to have excellent resistance to rot and heat and have enhanced affinity for some dyes and chemicals.

A promising recent accomplishment that combines resistance to sunlight with resistance to rotting is based on the pre-dyeing of cotton with certain vat dyes, followed by acetylation. Weather

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Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

exposure tests indicate that the combination of vat dyeing and acetylating gives a product having excellent outdoor service life.

Research is in progress to make radical changes in the cotton carding machine for the purpose of increasing the uniformity and quality of cotton products. An auxiliary piece of equipment, now undergoing tests in commercial use, has been developed to reduce card waste and long-term variations in the weight of card sliver.

In the early design and development stage is a completely new system of cleaning cotton that uses three carefully synchronized units operating in a highly effective, integrated system. The objective is to make possible the almost complete removal of trash in even the lowest grades of cotton, without damage to the cotton and with a minimum loss of spinnable fiber. This radical approach is being followed because it seems to offer more promise than modification of conventional textile cleaning equipment. One of the three units in this new system has been developed to the stage where a production size model has been built for large scale experiments.

Chemically modified cottons have been produced which have ion-exchange properties. The two ion-exchange cottons

Oklahoma Co-op Gins To Meet in Hobart

The Farmers Union Cooperative Ginners Association of Oklahoma has scheduled the annual membership meeting for Feb. 2 in Hobart, Okla. The meeting will be held in the American Legion Building. The program committee includes C. A. Holmberg, Lucile Millwee and T. J. Barton.

most promising for commercial application are phosphorylated cotton, a cation exchanger, and aminized cotton, an anion exchanger. The physical properties of ion-exchange cottons would give them advantages in many applications. For example, ion-exchange cotton could be fabricated in a continuous belt suitable for application in an ion-exchange regeneration cycle.

■ **BARBARA BELEW**, daughter of the **HORACE BELEWS** of Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas, is a teacher at McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.

• Crushers' Committees Holding Meetings

COMMITTEES of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association are carrying on a number of public relations activities during January, Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary-treasurer, reports. Among these are the following:

Members of Texas Jersey Cattle Club were guests at a luncheon on Jan. 5 during their annual convention at Denton. Sponsorship of this luncheon by the crushers each year has become a tradition with the Jersey group. Crushing industry representatives at the luncheon included W. L. Goble, Jr., Waco, chairman of the Texas Association's public relations committee; R. P. Tull, Terrell, chairman of the products committee; Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association; and Whetstone.

A meeting of the Association's agricultural, pink bollworm and water conservation committees was held in Dallas on Jan. 9. Agricultural committee members are T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth, chairman; F. Earl Davis, Harlingen and Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, vice-chairmen; D. B. Denney, Wolfe City; Joe Flaig, Dallas; Jas. R. Gill, Paris; W. L. Goble, Sr., Waco; P. A. Norris, Jr., Fort Worth; R. P. Tull, Terrell; and S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro.

The pink bollworm committee consists of Dixon White, Lubbock, chairman; Ray Grisham, Abilene, and H. Wunderlich, Corpus Christi, vice-chairmen; W. L. Goble, Jr., Waco; R. L. McClung, Hamlin; W. W. Moore, Houston; and J. C. Sparks, Raymondville.

J. H. Fox, Hearne, is chairman of the water conservation committee, and R. A. Montgomery, El Paso, and C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple, are vice-chairmen. Members include Don Guitart, Colorado City; R. R. Kelley, Stamford; John G. Kerlick, Yorktown; O. E. Key, Lubbock; Rex Steele, Harlingen; and H. K. Eastwood, San Marcos.

A meeting will be held on Jan. 20 by the college relations committee at College Station with a committee from the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Texas A. & M. College representatives.

Roy B. Davis, Lubbock, is chairman of the crushers' committee, and H. E. Wilson, Wharton, and W. D. Watkins, Abilene, are vice-chairmen. Members are B. W. Beckham, Robstown; Leo Dittert, Sealy; R. G. Fleming, Lamesa; C. C. Harlan, Paris; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; Paul Lemm, Jr., Brenham; and W. C. Painter, Fort Worth.

Public relations committee members will meet Sunday morning, Jan. 29, in Fort Worth and will be hosts at noon to the annual luncheon for members of senior college livestock judging teams at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. On Monday night the crushers will entertain junior college livestock judging teams.

Public relations committee members include W. L. Goble, Jr., Waco, chairman; George C. Quinn, Austin, and Jas. R. Tindall, Twitty, vice-chairmen; George Brassell, Jr., Lubbock; Madison Clement, Waco; J. B. Crosslin, Coleman; Frank P. Dickson, Corsicana; R. F. Holubec, Granger; E. J. Parton, Marlin; F. D. Phillips, Sherman; Fred Cooper Smith, Georgetown; W. C. Smith, Wichita Falls; Juel E. Weaver, Jr., Midlothian; and F. J. Wendel, Weimar.

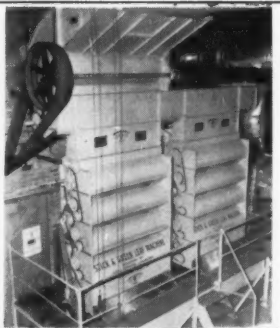
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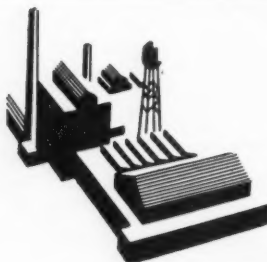
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• Gin Deadline Feb. 5 In Bollworm Area

GINNERS of Southwestern Arkansas are reminded by the State Plant Board that all gins in the 28-county pink bollworm quarantined area must close by Feb. 5, and all cotton must be ginned by then, with none held over on farms or at gins.

Cotton stalks must be destroyed by Jan. 31, and inspectors will examine fields soon afterward. They will report any fields not thoroughly cleaned to the prosecuting attorney and request that action be brought against the owner, tenant or both.

Six gin trash machines have been operating in Arkansas, to detect infestations of pink bollworms, and 13,000 bushels of trash were run through them. Only 10 worms were found in five counties, all of which had been found infested last year. This compares with last year's record of 4,000 bushels run, and 19 worms found in nine counties.

Noted Wheat Developer, Edgar McFadden, Dies

Edgar S. McFadden, 64, who saved an estimated 25 million persons from death by starvation because he developed a rust-resistant bread wheat, died Jan. 5 at College Station, Texas. McFadden, who only a week before had received one of the highest awards in agriculture, the John Scott Medal, was a USDA expert stationed at Texas A. & M. He was unable to receive the award in person as his fatal heart condition had kept him in bed since October.

The scientist started the rust-resistant strain in 1915 and developed it while a student at South Dakota Agricultural College. Today his strain grows throughout the world.

He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Georgia Weevil Counts Show Heavy Increase

Fall examinations of surface trash in Georgia woods near cotton fields to determine the number of boll weevils in hibernation showed a great increase over last year. This season's average was 799 live weevils per acre of surface trash as compared to 99 weevils counted in 1954.

Live weevils were found on 60 percent of the farms examined. The maximum number, 9,680 weevils, was found on one farm in Tift County, Ga.

December surface woods trash counts for weevils in North Carolina averaged 4,146 per acre as compared to 1,334 per acre in 1954.

HumKo Division Awards Building Contract

Trendex Division of HumKo Co. has awarded a general contract to Whitsitt Construction Co. for a new control laboratory in Memphis. The new building will be adjacent to the present Trendex plant.

Trendex, the chemical division of HumKo, produces fatty acids for numerous industrial uses. Construction of the new laboratory will take three or four months.

Weather Eccentricities Evident Over States

A current map of the US shows the eccentricities and one-hundred-and-one variations of weather. The West Coast is still soggy from the December deluge which dumped 20-inch rains over north and central California. Downieville measured 26.91 inches. Preliminary geological survey reports show this as the greatest flood is the central valley and about equal to the previous high of November and December in 1950 in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River basins. In the San Joaquin Valley cotton picking was almost complete, but rain damaged the grade.

In contrast, the Southwest is suffering one of the worst dry seasons on record. The present drouth began early

in October. Surface soil is very dry and subsoil moisture in many areas is deteriorating. States and counties marked as drouth disaster areas are Colorado, 4; Kansas, 41; Nevada, 6; Oregon, 1; Texas, 34; Utah, 4; and Wyoming, 7. North Carolina has 10 counties marked as disaster areas due to hurricanes.

Langschmidt-Flippin Rites Held Jan. 14 in Memphis

Mary Jane Langschmidt and Thomas Wise Flippin were married Jan. 14 at the Second Presbyterian Church in Memphis. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Evelyn Hall Langschmidt of Memphis and the groom the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Randall Flippin of Memphis, who are widely known in the cottonseed crushing industry.

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Jan. 16-18—Southern Weed Conference. Hotel Jung, New Orleans. Dr. E. G. Rodgers, Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, secretary-treasurer.

• Jan. 19-21 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors and Allied Industries Meeting. Corpus Christi, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan. 30-31—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Feb. 2 — Farmers Union Cooperative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma's annual membership meeting. American Legion Building, Hobart, Okla. Lucile Millwee, secretary, P. O. Box 631, Carnegie, Okla.

• Feb. 5-7—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint annual convention, Austin, Texas. For information, write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary.

• Feb. 14-15—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association, Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta, or Clifford H. Hardy, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C. Concurrent with annual conventions of Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginners' associations.

• Feb. 14-15—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 14-15—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 14-15—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Room 714, Henry Grady Building, 26 Cain Street, NW, Atlanta. Concurrent

with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 28-29—Short Course for Texas Gin Operators. First day at Richards, 1700 South Highway 77, Harlingen, Texas; second day at individual gins. Sponsored by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, gin machinery manufacturers, and USDA and Texas Extension Services. For information, write Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 3724 Race Street, Dallas.

• March 6-7—Fifth Annual Western Cotton Production Conference. Fresno Hacienda, Fresno, Calif. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• March 7-8 — Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N.C. American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute hosts. Sponsored by Mississippi Delta Council and cooperating groups.

• March 9-10—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, Jr., 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 12-13—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• March 12-14—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently with it.

• March 12-14—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 12-14 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 12-14—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-21—National Peanut Council annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write National Peanut Council, DuPont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

• March 27 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Dallas, Texas.

as Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary. Will be held in conjunction with Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention.

• March 26-27-28—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.

• April 9-10—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 12-13—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president.

• April 22-25—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 15-16 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' annual meeting. Sequoyah State Park, near Muskogee. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary.

• May 21-22—National Cottonseed Products Association convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, 19 S. Cleveland Street, Memphis 4, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-6—National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Building, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 6-8—Tristates Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 16-19—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Lookout Mountain Hotel, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association; C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association.

• June 20-22 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• Sept. 23-26—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Sherman Hotel, Chicago. For information, write Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

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• Gene Battles Gene In Rust on Flax

GENES BATTLE GENES when rust attacks flax—the genetic virulence of a rust race pitted against the genetic resistance of a flax variety, USDA reports.

This concept of the parasite and host relationship in flax rust may well apply to other combinations of crops and parasites—may, in fact, fit in with nature's grand plan for dealing with plant diseases in general.

This observation from USDA research may have tremendous implications in the entire field of breeding crop varieties resistant to diseases and especially the rusts. Some of the most costly diseases are caused by fungi. No major crop is free of them. Breeding disease-resistant crops is the best way of controlling some of these diseases.

Both parasite (the rust fungus) and host (the flax) are plants. Both have genes in their germ plasm that determine the plant's characters and transmit these characters from one generation to the next. Rust breeds and produces offspring of a new genetic make-up, just as flax does. Certain genes in the rust determine how well it can grow on its host plant. Certain genes in the flax determine whether it will be hospitable or inhospitable to the parasite.

H. H. Flor, USDA researcher, has found that for every rust gene affecting the parasite's attacking power, there's a flax gene that determines how the host plant will meet the threat. The outcome may depend on which of several contrasting genes occur in the rust and in the flax in a given situation.

Flor has developed a new series of 25 test varieties of flax, each of which has a single gene for resistance. Testing any new rust on all of them shows which genes for virulence the rust has and, more to the point, which genes for virulence it lacks. With this information, plant breeders can develop a flax that is resistant to this new race.

This theory of complementary action of genes in the plant-pathogen conflict—each gene for virulence in the pathogen contesting directly with a corresponding defensive gene in the host—goes to the very root of the problem in plant disease control, USDA scientists say.

Chairman for AOCS Houston Spring Meeting Named

Authors of papers for the spring meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston, April 23-25, are asked to send titles to the program chairman, Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, as soon as possible.

Hotel reservations for the meeting will be handled by G. M. Kreutzer, entertainment by W. A. Jacob, the golf tournament by William Argue, who also is general chairman, plant trips by T. I. Kennedy, registration by Kimball Smart, and ladies' entertainment by Mrs. G. M. Kreutzer.

AOCS will hold its fall meeting of 1956 at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago, Sept. 24-26. In 1957 the spring meeting will be in New Orleans and the fall meeting in Cincinnati, while 1958 meetings are scheduled for Memphis in the spring and Chicago in the fall.

Vetch Land Requires Less Water for Irrigation

Cecil Brashear of Idalou, Texas, has built his 320-acre dryland and irrigated farm into not only a conservation show place, but a paying one. Since he became a cooperator with the Lubbock County Conservation District after World War II Cecil has been growing vetch and irrigating his cotton land. In the past two years his cotton has increased about a quarter-bale per acre following vetch. "Looks like it will beat that this year," he said. And cotton following three years of vetch looks better than cotton following one year of vetch, Cecil commented.

Cecil went on to say it doesn't take

much irrigation water to grow a cotton crop following vetch. This proved to him that he is getting more benefit from his irrigation water after using soil-conditioning crops and following a stubble management program.

Oklahoma Improvement Association Will Meet

Approximately 300 farmers and agricultural leaders through Oklahoma are expected to gather in Oklahoma City's Huckins Hotel Jan. 20-21 for the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association. Panel discussions are slated on irrigation and crop pests and their control.

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laugh it off

Inviting a friend to his wedding anniversary, an Irishman explained:

"We're on the seventh floor, Apartment D. Just touch the button with your elbow."

"And why should I use my elbow?"

"Well, for heaven's sake!" said the exasperated Irishman. "You're not coming empty-handed, are you?"

Two spinsters were discussing men. "Which would you desire most in a husband?" asked one. "Brains, wealth or appearance?"

"Appearance," snapped the other, "and the sooner the better."

A suburbanite sitting at his window one night casually called to his wife, "There goes that woman Bill Jones is so terribly in love with."

His wife in the kitchen dropped a cup she was drying, bustled through the door, knocked over a lamp, and craned her neck to look out the window. "Where?" she panted.

"There," he pointed, "that woman standing on the corner."

"You idiot," she hissed, "that's his wife."

"Yes, of course," he replied.

Diary of a young lady taking first ocean voyage:

Monday: I feel highly honored for being placed at the captain's table.

Tuesday: I was on the bridge with the Captain. He seems to like me.

Wednesday: The Captain made proposals unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman.

Thursday: The Captain threatened to sink the ship unless I agreed to his proposals.

Friday: I saved six hundred lives today.

Visitor: Do you know, there's a baby born every minute in New York?

Friend: Don't look at me. I live in Cincinnati.

Clancy wandered backstage between the acts of a musical revue and innocently started to enter a room clearly marked "Chorus Girl's Dressing Room. Positively No Admittance." A watchman nabbed him in the act and, pointing to the sign, said: "Can't you read?"

"Who's smoking?" asked Clancy.

It's not the ice that makes you slip—it's what you mix with it.

Mother: What did mama's little boy learn at school today?

Sonny: I learned two fellers not to call me 'mama's little boy.'

Visitor: My, what pretty hair you have, little girl. You got it from your mother, didn't you?

Little girl: I guess I must a' got it from daddy; his is all gone.

The barmaid was a flirt and when the lieutenant went out to buy a paper she pursed her lips invitingly and leaned over the bar toward the shy young sailor. Putting her face against his, she purred, "Now's your chance, dearie."

The sailor looked around the empty room. "So it is," he agreed, and promptly drank the lieutenant's beer.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION- December 31, 1955

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$251,407,263.51
U. S. Government Securities	99,046,177.87
State, Municipal and Other Securities	8,460,263.50
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,100,000.00
Loans and Discounts	427,228,291.12
Loans Guaranteed or Insured by	
U. S. Government or its Agencies	14,065,306.26
Bank Building and Equipment	19,327,639.84
Bills of Exchange and Commodity Loans	25,859,933.66
Acceptances and Letters of Credit	15,952,976.35
Other Assets	921,829.41
TOTAL	\$864,369,681.52

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 30,600,000.00	
Surplus	39,400,000.00	
Undivided Profits	4,137,038.24	74,137,038.24
Res. for Dividend, Payable Jan. 2, 1956		357,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		8,389,625.90
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.		4,885,123.57
Acceptances and Letters of Credit		17,623,976.35
Deposits:		
Individual	\$501,500,589.37	
Banks	228,540,903.26	
U. S. Government	28,935,424.83	758,976,917.46
TOTAL		\$864,369,681.52



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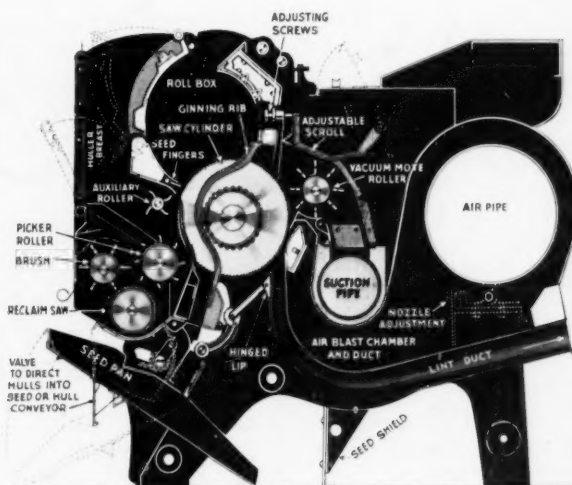
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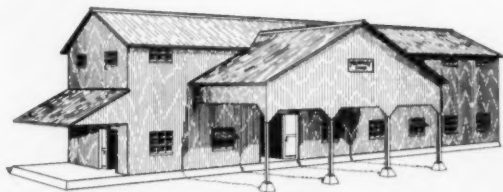


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